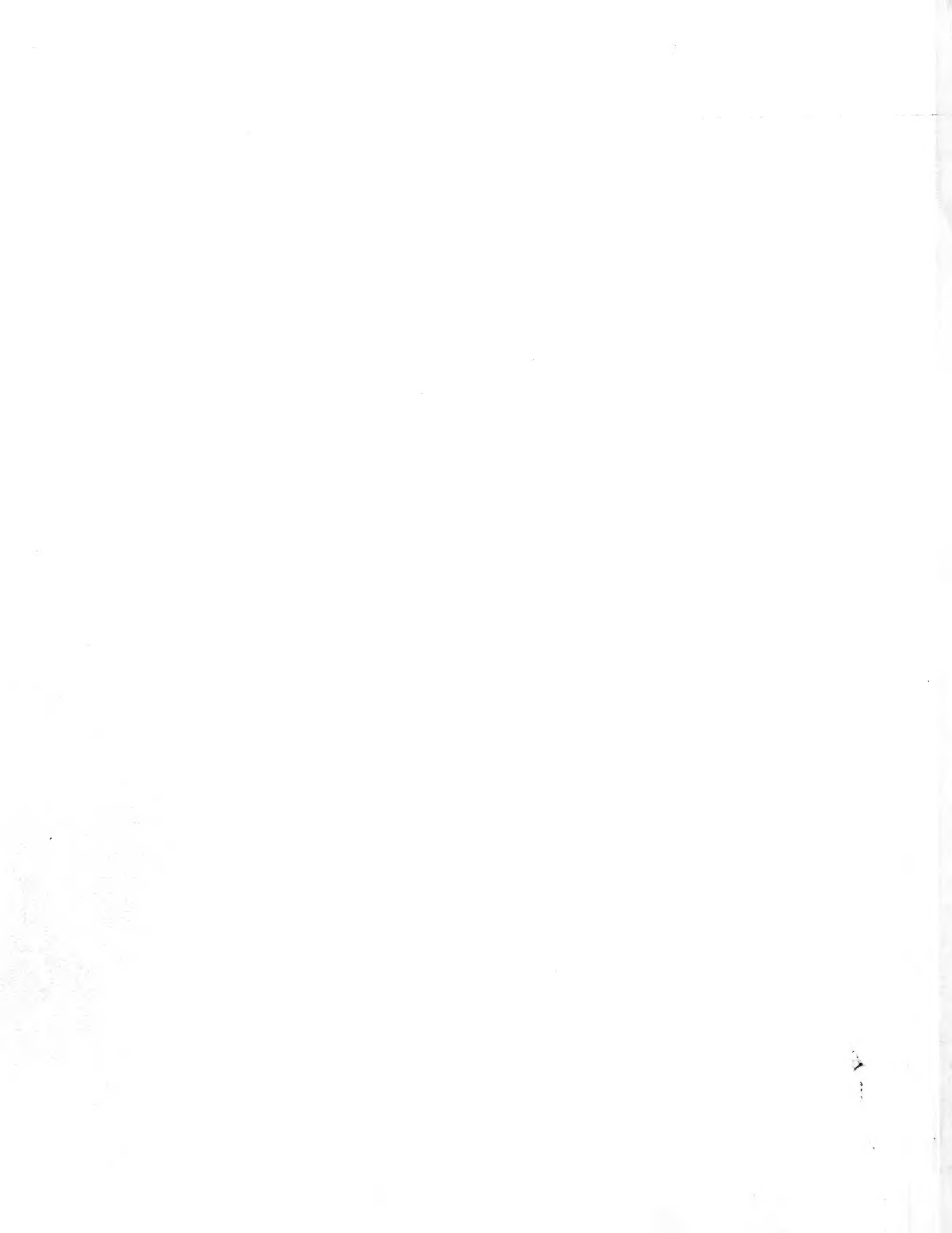


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Fall
1913

HASTINGS' SEEDS

Catalogue
No. 46

CRIMSON
CLOVER

CRIMSON
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CLOVER

TIME TO "SWEAR OFF" PAYING UNNECESSARY TAXES

Grumbling over paying taxes is a favorite occupation for millions of people. Nobody likes to pay taxes. We don't ourselves, but just the same we have to pay over several thousand dollars per year in taxes, divided between the United States Government, the State of Georgia and the City of Atlanta.

We don't "kick" about paying any of these United States, state, county or city taxes, for they are necessary, the money being needed to conduct the various governmental activities of nation, state and city.

We haven't the least doubt that considerable of the tax-money is wasted, not through dishonesty or stealing, but through the incompetence of the men we elect to spend the tax-money. Tax-money always will be wasted so long as we vote for men to fill the offices because of personal friendship or because they belong to one or the other of the political parties, instead of measuring up the fitness of the candidate to carry on the duties of the office he aspires to.

These national, state, county and other taxes are necessary taxes. No use "kicking" or complaining about them for they

have got to be paid, and if the people of each county and state will elect the right kind of men to fill the offices, they will get value back for their tax-money in good schools, good roads, etc.

What we really want to talk about on this page is the senseless, unnecessary taxes, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars that Southern farmers deliberately saddle on their own shoulders every year, and then wonder why they are not more prosperous.

These unnecessary taxes are not called "taxes," but they are draining the financial life-blood out of the "one-crop" farmers of the South just as surely as the sun rises every morning. We refer to the Corn Tax, the Oat Tax, the Meat Tax, the Meal Tax, the Hay Tax, and the Lord only knows how many other taxes of the same breed you are paying every year. These are such useless, senseless taxes, too.

We know it's the habit to "cuss out" the trusts, tariff or railroads as being robbers of the people. Maybe they do skin a few dollars out of each of us a year, but what they get is a mere drop in the bucket compared with what we take away from ourselves by our present farming system.

The Fix One Georgia County is in

The state of Georgia bought last year of grain, hay and food-products many million dollars' worth more than its cotton crop sold for. For many years not only Georgia, but other almost exclusively cotton-growing states, have been playing this same losing game, the net result of paying these unnecessary taxes.

There has been considerable discussion in the Georgia newspapers over the situation. A realization of the true situation is beginning to "soak in."

On May 16 there appeared in the county paper of a rather small, but perfectly typical, Georgia cotton-growing county the following editorial on the situation in that particular county. In reproducing this editorial we will not name the county or towns, but it illustrates the situation of the farmers, in greater or less degree, in every cotton-growing, grain- and food-buying county in the Southern States.

In the issue of his paper dated May 16, 1913, the editor says: "From January 1, 1913, to May 15 of the same year, there were shipped into _____ [naming the courthouse town], from distant states, 1,696,680 pounds of corn, oats, feed and meal.

"In this huge pile were nearly one-half million pounds each of corn, oats and mixed feed, 97,000 pounds of hay and 199,800 pounds of meal.

"Besides all this there were more than 240,000 pounds of western meat unloaded at the railroad depot.

"The retail value of these nearly two million pounds of feed is approximately \$62,000. Ninety-five per cent of this entire tonnage has already been bought and 'fed away,' and farmers in this section did nearly all the buying and feeding.

"That isn't all. The same show is going on at _____ [naming four nearby towns]. Our county farmers are big users of the shipments of feed received at those places.

"This county has already spent at least \$70,000 for corn, oats, hay, mixed feed and bacon. A _____ banker says it will take that much more to finish the crop, i.e., to keep an adequate food-supply until about July 15.

"Then there's flour, sugar, lard, coffee, clothing, fertilizer and a dozen other things that cost money.

"We're going to spend about \$750,000 this year. Half of it will be for something to eat, and four-fifths of this is food we could raise here in the county without perceptibly lessening our cotton-crop.

"We're going to make this year, if we have good luck, about \$500,000 worth of cotton, which won't pay our debts.

"How much food will be raised this year we don't begin to know; but our guess is that there'll be about one-tenth enough. And that will spell again next year what Sherman said war was.

"Who's to blame? Who's going to try to do something to straighten out the kinks?"

What is Your Share of These Taxes?

It's a fair question, and an honest answer to it is of more importance to you and your family than to anybody else.

Figured by counties and states these purchases of grain, hay, meat-products, etc., run up into thousands and millions of dollars, and in considering these big figures we are mighty apt to lose sight of the fact that these big figures, which represent the draining away of our financial life-blood, are made up by the ten-bushel corn purchases by Jones, the three or four sacks of oats purchased by Smith, the thirty or forty pounds of meat bought by Walker, and so on through the list.

Where the real tax comes in is that those bushels of corn and oats, those pounds of meat, etc., could have been produced on the farms of Jones, Smith and Walker by fairly intelligent planting and handling at from one-third to one-half the cost that Jones, Smith or Walker pay the merchant for them.

Let's get down to yourself. If you are a one-crop farmer, we don't care whether that crop be cotton, tobacco, vegetables for

shipment, peaches or what. How much corn, oats, hay, meat, etc., do you buy from your supply merchant each year?

You pay most years around a dollar a bushel or more for corn. The Georgia boys, members of the Boys' Corn Clubs, are "making" corn right along at a cost of 35 cts. per bushel or less. Oats are being grown in all the Cotton States at less than half the merchant's selling price.

We haven't any sympathy with grass in our cotton-fields, yet we always put in enough acres of peas and sorghum following oats to make hay and forage for our eighty head of mules, and still have a few thousand bales surplus to sell to our cotton-growing neighbors at a big profit, neighbors that have just as good a chance to grow hay as we have. All these things can easily be grown in sufficient quantities without materially interfering with the "cash" crop that brings you barely an even break in good years, a debt to carry over in bad years. Don't you think it's time to "swear off" paying these unnecessary taxes?

ORDER SHEET

Plant Fall Gardens Plant Grain Crops

F-1913

For Hastings High-Quality Seeds
We Want Your Seed Orders, Both Large and Small
They Will All Receive Our Best Attention

H. G. Hastings & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Gentlemen: Enclosed find _____ Dollars _____ Cents

for which please send following seeds by _____
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

County _____, R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____

Express or Freight Office _____
(If different from your Post Office)

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE

NUMBER	QUANTITY	NAME OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	
			DOLLARS	CENTS
		1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOUTHERN RURALIST²⁵ NUMBERS 25 CENTS <small>IF YOU WANT THE RURALIST ENCLOSE 25 CENTS WITH YOUR SEED ORDER</small>		
		Amount Carried Forward		

Select Your Own Seed Premiums

**SEE PREMIUM NOTICE ON OTHER
SIDE OF THIS SHEET**

Seed Premiums

Seed Premiums

Please read carefully so that you understand this offer fully. When you order seeds in packets and ounces to the amount of one dollar or over you can select other seeds in packets only to the amount of 25 cents on each dollar's worth of packets and ounces ordered. This does not apply to ounces of cauliflower, neither does it apply to the larger sized packages, such as quarter pounds, pints, quarts, etc., nor does it apply on special collections of seeds or onion sets. You cannot order a dollar's worth of seeds in packets and ounces and then select a quarter pound of something priced at 25 cents, or a pint of peas or beans as a premium; neither can you order a dollar's worth of seeds in quarter pounds, pounds, pints or quarts, and then select 25 cents' worth of seeds in packets. To be entitled to these premium seeds you must order seeds in packets and ounces to the amount of a dollar or more, and then select the premium seeds in packets only. We shall be glad to have you select the premium seeds that your order may entitle you to under this offer.

When Ordering Write Below

The address of five or more of your neighbors (or friends elsewhere) that are interested in gardening, and we will send them our catalogue and send you some extra seeds. No seeds will be sent for a list of names not accompanied by an order.

Planting Only Strong Seed and How It Will Save You Money

The writer of this catalogue has been making himself mighty unpopular among a certain class of business men in Georgia and the South during the last two or three years by his hammering away in our catalogues, in agricultural papers and some of the more important of our daily papers on this subject of grain and hay growing in the South.

This hammering is having an effect and many of the hay and grain dealers are feeling the effect of it in decreased grain and hay sales.

We have been letting daylight through the old theory that it was the South's business to spend the long summers, sweating and toiling to grow cotton crops to be exchanged largely for Northern grown grain, hay and meat products at little or no profit to ourselves.

The policy of the cotton growing, grain buying farmer, at this time, is slow financial suicide, pure and simple, and with a whole lot of us the financial suicide isn't so slow.

The **Hastings' Farm** of 3,200 acres (worked on a system of wage hands) has its troubles just as yours does. One thing we found out years ago, however, and that was that we couldn't afford to grow cotton and buy grain and hay. Neither can you. None of us can do it, either from the land standpoint or the pocket standpoint.

At the time this page is being written, the reapers and binders are going from morning until night in our oatfields, hundreds of acres of which were planted from October to December. As soon as the binders complete their work, in go the plows turning the stubble. In goes these hundreds of acres into cowpeas and sorghum. Next fall we will have all the hay and forage we need, and several

hundreds of tons surplus to sell. Who to? If the past is any guide to go by, most of that surplus hay and forage will be sold either directly or indirectly to the all cotton-growing neighbors who have just as good chance to grow this grain and hay as we do.

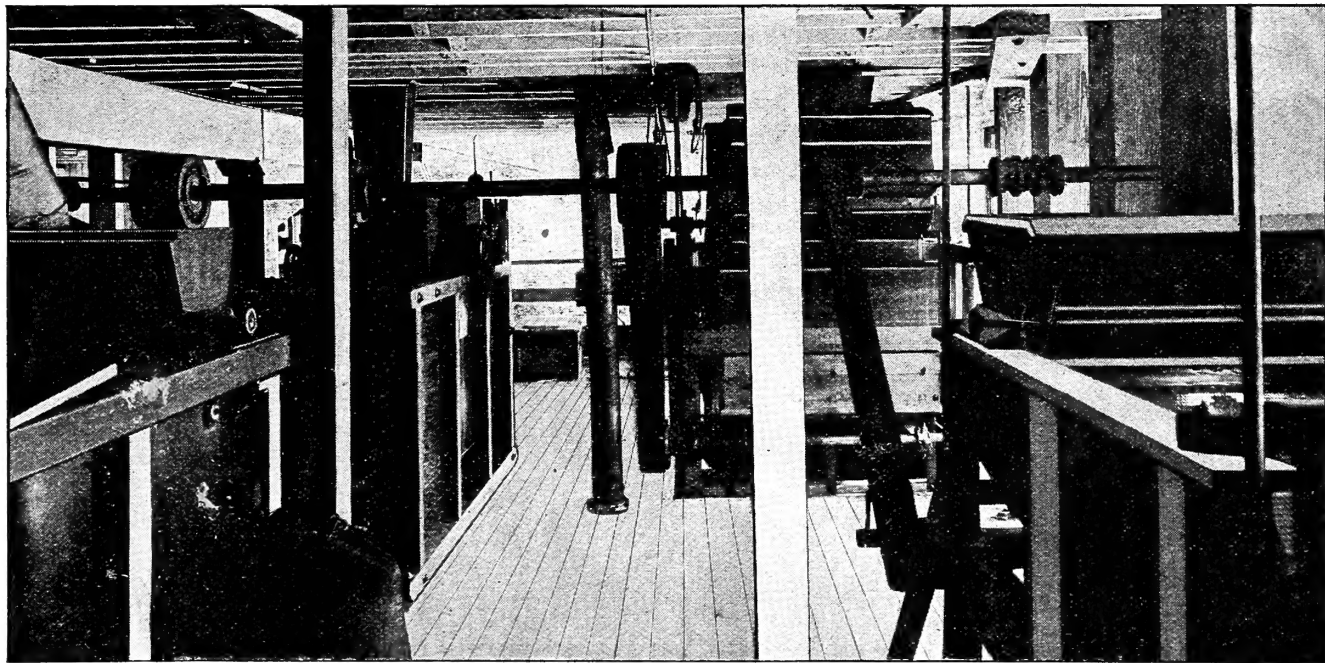
Every year sees more acres in fall grain in the South. Every year thousands of farmers are converted to the oats idea. They see the folly of buying grain, the utter folly of the one crop system.

The acres in fall planted oats on the Hastings' Farm are the best paying acres we have under cultivation and there's a reason why. That reason is that every acre is planted with re-cleaned seed grain that goes through the re-cleaning and grading machinery in the Hastings' warehouse in Atlanta, shown below.

No matter how many thousands of bushels of apparently fine, clean looking oats there are on the Hastings Farm when planting time comes, every bushel needed for planting comes to Atlanta, goes through this machinery and then goes back to the farm, less the 15 to 20% of lighter weight grains that have been knocked out in the re-cleaning and grading.

Here's a part of the secret of our successful oat crops. Every oat planted is a sound, healthy oat, capable of doing its full duty in the way of producing a strong, healthy oat plant with a full head of sound grain the following spring. There are no "loafing" plants in our fields. They are all "full time" workers, the only kind we can afford to spend time, land and labor in growing.

We care not how good the crop of seed oats is, there are always a greater or less per cent of weak, light weight grains that never will make strong, healthy plants. We can't afford to plant anything but strong, healthy seed and we know that you can't.



From a Photograph Showing Part of Our Grain Re-Cleaning and Grading Machinery in the Hastings' Warehouse

In recent years we have talked personally with hundreds of farmers, some of them who grow oats every year, many of them who don't.

In answer to the question of why not plant oats, the almost invariable answer was: "It don't pay." Then we get down to finding out what he planted and invariably we have found that the farmer who don't make oats pay is the farmer who buys the cheapest seed and usually gets it just as it comes from a merchant or grain-dealer. Into the ground it goes with all the light seed, weed seed and trash. Usually the ground has been prepared in a half hearted way also. Is it any wonder that the oat crop don't pay that kind of a man?

As against this we have never found a farmer who planted re-cleaned and graded seed oats from a reliable source that wasn't pleased and satisfied. Occasionally we have learned of a partial crop failure where re-cleaned seed was used, but it was always the result of some disaster over which man has no control.

One thing only makes oats a failure to pay and that is small yield per acre. Except in case of disaster, there is only one reason for small yield per acre and that is a lack of a sufficient number of strong, healthy plants doing their full duty in the producing line.

A field of **Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats** from re-cleaned and graded seed is a wonder in one respect. Go in and examine the plants closely and you will find them of remarkably even height and prac-

tically every head will have almost the same number of developed grains on it. Can you find that condition in fields planted from oats bought from grain dealer or merchant? Not much. You can't even find it in fields sown from the very best of home-grown seed.

Did you ever wonder why it is that Johnson Grass is so generally scattered over the fields of the Southeastern States in localities where no Johnson Grass has ever been planted? Texas Rust Proof Oats bought at a low price from grain dealer or merchant is the answer 19 times out of 20. In all the years we have been re-cleaning oats, we have never found but one carload of Texas oats that was entirely free from Johnson Grass seed.

Have you wondered where strange or uncommon weeds come from in your fields? Almost invariably they come from planting seed oats or other small grains that have not been re-cleaned before the seed was planted on your farm.

This machinery you see the photograph of on this page is not absolutely perfect in its work. We wish it was and if we knew where we could buy better machinery for this work we would throw this on the scrap pile in a hurry. However, we know from close observation that hardly one weed seed in a hundred will stay in seed oats or other small grain after going through these machines.

Threshing machines don't take out weed seed, don't take out the lighter weight grains. This all needs special machinery, such as you see illustrated here. If you plant re-cleaned and graded seed grain you are safe.

THE SOUTH AS AN OAT GROWER

Every year more attention is being paid to the small grain crops in the South.

It's certainly an encouraging sign to see so many two- to five-acre patches of oats scattered over the country where two years ago none were growing. It's a step in the right direction, a short step it's true, but the owners of those farms are "headed right."

We urge the planting of corn in the spring, oats in the fall. You need both on your farm.

The Southeastern States are actually spending their cotton crop and more for grain, hay and meat products, and at little or no profit to themselves. This enormous supply bill amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, and one very large item of this bill is oats.

Georgia alone spent over thirty-nine million dollars for oats in one year. Other cotton States buy heavily. Yet, given the same care in preparation of the soil, fertilizing, planting, etc., the Southern acre gives as high yield as does the acre in the oat-growing States of the North.

It makes mighty little difference what price we get for cotton, 10, 13 or 15 cents, if we have to spend it all for these grain and supplies.

A good acreage of fall sown oats, with right seed of right varieties, will go a long way towards cutting down **your** part of this enormous grain bill.

You can't and we can't afford to grow cotton or any other crop exclusively and buy grain, hay and other supplies, paying every man a profit, every railroad a transportation charge. It's financial suicide for the farmer who does it.

There is a mistaken notion with many that it don't pay to grow grain in the South. It is a mistake born of ignorance, poor seed and bad methods. This is fairly plain talk but it is the truth. The writer has been studying these problems for over twenty years; in that

time he has traveled over most of the United States, Canada, Mexico and some of the European countries and he has never been in any section or country where the farmer who was prosperous did not "live at home and board at the same place;" not only the farmer, but all his live stock as well, and wherever the farmer depended on some other section to supply him with food stuffs for himself, family and live stock, there you found a section where the farmers, as a class, were always "hard up," in debt and practically in slavery to the merchants, bankers or money lenders who kept them going. The Northern and Western farmers grow grain and hay as a surplus and make a large part of their profits selling to us down here. We haven't got anything against these Northern and Western farmers but we cannot see where the South has any call to furnish them a profitable market for hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of their products when we can grow grain and hay at a cost of less than one-half what we now pay for them. We are tired of seeing train-load after train-load of corn, hay, oats, etc., roll into Atlanta daily for which the South has to pay; we pay the Northern farmers a price for the grain, we pay the profit of the Northern dealer, we pay the freight to Atlanta or other Southern cities, we pay the profit of the Southern grain dealer, we pay the freight from Atlanta or other Southern cities to your station, we pay the retail merchant's profit and if we are buying on credit, as we usually do, we pay from 15% to 20% additional for the credit. It's a bankrupting system for you and by the time it reaches the consumer (which means you if you buy grain or hay) you have to pay fully 100% more than the Northern farmer gets for it and fully 100% more than it would have cost you to grow it yourself if you spent as much time and fertilizer per acre as you did on your cotton. The truth of the matter is that we can all double our profit on cotton if we grow all our grain and feed.

OUR RECLEANED SOUTHERN SEED OATS

Most of all in importance for fall planting is the oat crop. You can't grow too many oats anywhere in the South. They are of high feed-



No. 1—Sample of Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats Direct From the Farm

ing value for your own stock. If you have a surplus there is a market for every bushel of it at your nearest town. The oat crop with the open furrow system of planting is the safest crop you can plant and the least expensive to grow. With this system of planting there is little or no danger of winter-killing; there is no labor cost, except preparation of the ground and harvest; you keep your land covered all winter, thus stopping the washing from winter and spring rains and you have your ground absolutely free for a summer crop of peas or peas and sorghum that will make from \$15.00 to \$30.00 worth of hay per acre, in addition to the value of the oats, and still leave your land better off than when you started, oats followed by hay crop being a splendid rotation for the cotton-grower. The price of oats, corn and hay during the past few years ought to be an eye-opener for every one of us. To go on in our old way means bankruptcy sooner or later. There are very few of us who have not had to go down into our pockets in past years and pay from \$1.00 to \$1.25 for sorry Western corn; 80 cents to \$1.00 for sorrier oats. We can't and you can't afford to do this, even if cotton were 20 cents a pound, with a thirteen or fourteen million bale crop. We preach nothing that we do not practice ourselves. On our own farms we plant hundreds of acres of oats every year. We find oats the most profitable grain crop that we can grow and the hay crop following brings us in more money per acre than the average cotton acre of the South produces. We get from fifty to one hundred bushels of oats per acre, according to the quality of the land on which they were planted; we do this by thorough preparation of the soil and use of recleaned and graded seed, for experience has taught us that we cannot afford to plant anything but recleaned and graded seed. Every bushel of seed oats planted on the **Hastings' Farm** comes to our warehouse here in Atlanta for recleaning and grading before it is planted. What pays us will certainly pay you.

What Our Photographs Tell You About Seed-Oats

On this and the preceding page we show three illustrations of oats, illustrating just exactly what our re-cleaning and grading process does to a grain like oats; these illustrations are reproduced from photographs somewhat enlarged so that the imperfections in No. 1 and No. 2 can be thoroughly shown. Most farmers won't believe and can't realize the enormous amount of weed seed and grass seed and light weight grains there are even in the best crops of oats. Once one of our good friends from Brooks County, Georgia, was in our warehouse and saw the re-cleaning process going on; upon being shown the oats before they went through the re-cleaning and grading machine he expressed the opinion that he did not see how any oats could be better than those. We took him down and let him see the whole process and the weed seed and light weight grains that came out in the re-cleaning process. After seeing the whole process he said: "Mr. Hastings, I have known you for a good many years and always considered you a truthful man, but if you had told me what I have actually seen today I am frank to say that I would not have believed you. I had no idea whatever that so much weed seed and trash could be concealed in oats and not be apparent to the eye."

Illustration No. 1 on page 2 shows a sample of 100-Bushel Oats as they came from the farm after being threshed. Most every farmer thinks that the threshing-machines take out light weight grains and weed seed but they do not and these three illustrations tell the story perfectly.

No. 2 shows trash, weed seed and small undeveloped grains from a photograph taken of some of the refuse from our cleaning machines, after cleaning the lot of oats represented by illustration No. 1.



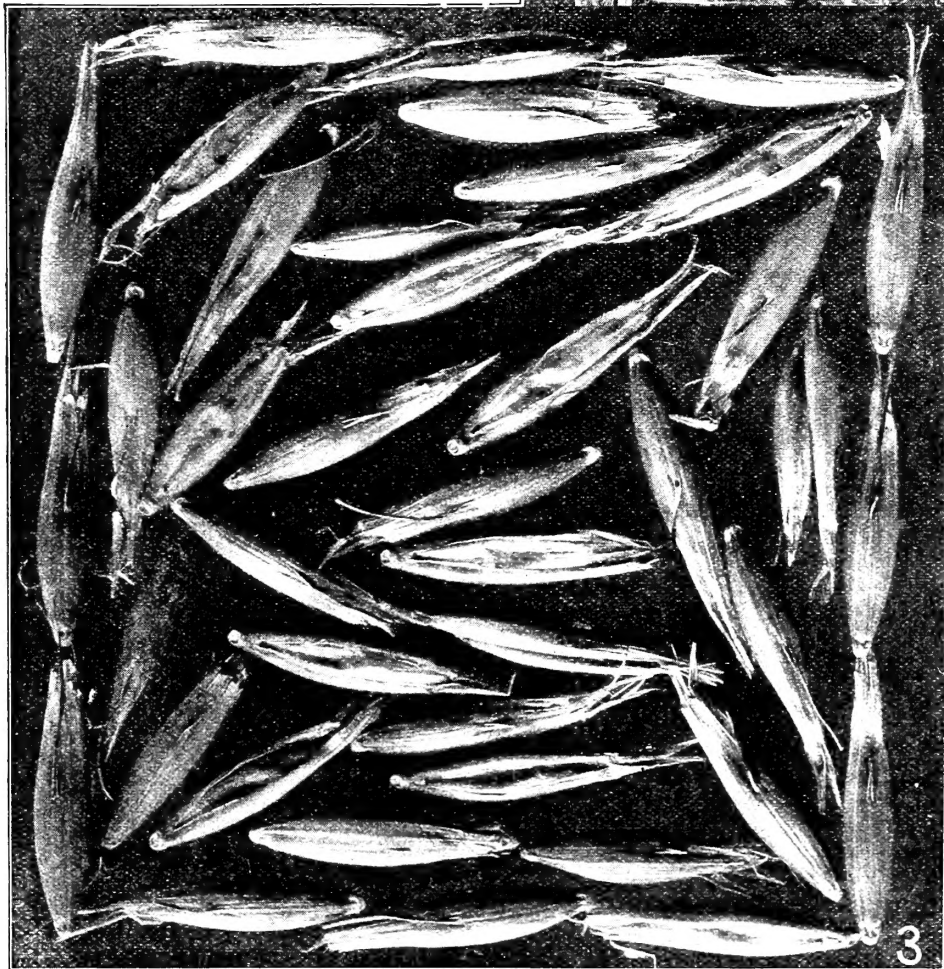
No. 2—Trash and Small Oats

See the large percentage of small, partially developed grains that never can make strong, healthy oat plants, even with the best of care and fertilizing. No. 3 shows re-cleaned sample of our 100-Bushel Oats, just such even size and quality oats as go from our store to you when you order.

Will It Pay Me to Plant Hastings' Re-Cleaned Oats?

The fairest criticism that can be made of most seed buying farmers is that they look almost entirely at the first cost and not what they are going to get out of it. It is exactly the same principle that leads a man to say: "I can't afford to pay over 50c or 75c per bushel for cotton seed" and then goes on and plants common seed that make about 200 lbs. of lint per acre, while his neighbor using better seed pays \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel for real planting seed and makes 400 to 500 pounds of lint per acre; the extra 200 or 300 pounds of lint costing him actually not over \$1.00. Our 100-Bushel Oat is the best oat in existence for fall planting in the South, fully acclimated and most vigorous, hardy, remarkably free from rust and the heaviest yielder of all; yet with all these good qualities the man who plants them without the seed being re-cleaned and graded deliberately throws away from 10% to 15% of his stand and in other varieties sometimes as high 25%.

One of our customers did not believe re-cleaning and grading made any difference. We sold him re-cleaned seed for half of his crop and regular run-of-the-crop for the rest. Same variety, same land, same fertilizer, same everything all through except the seed oats being re-cleaned and graded. With the re-cleaned seed our friend made 13½ bushels more per acre than he did with the seed not re-cleaned.



No. 3—Sample of Re-Cleaned Seed, Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

THE BEST OF "RUST PROOF" OATS FOR THE SOUTH

Right seed of a right variety comes as near making a profitable crop certain as is possible in farming. When we introduced our 100-Bushel Oat six years ago we placed in the hands of the farmers of the South the safest, surest cropping, best paying oat that existed. There was nothing equal to it six years ago and there is nothing equal to it now. If you have 100-bushel Oats direct from us (re-cleaned seed) you need have no fears of failure or even unsatisfactory yields. It's sure and safe for a fall planted oat in every Southern State.

We named it "100-Bushel Oat" because that's about what it was making for us on good land and under good cultivation. You can't help but make money out of this oat if you give it half a chance.

Right here let's be honest with each other. This variety of oat isn't going to make a crop all by itself. You have got to do your part in the way of preparation of the land and careful planting. No seed on earth of any cultivated crop is going to do its full share of the work unless the planter treats it fair and honest by doing his share. You and we can't get 75 to 100 bushels per acre with a 10-bushel quality of preparation. The real point, however, is that if you give it anything like a chance with fair preparation you are

sure of a yield from 10 to 20 bushels more per acre than from any other oat you can plant.

We believe in the 100-Bushel Oat ourselves; grew nearly 400 acres of it for feeding on the **Hastings' Farm** this past season and expect to plant between 500 and 600 acres of it this fall to grow feed for our working stock. This 100-Bushel Oat is the only variety of oats we plant on the **Hastings' Farm** for our stock. Why? Because we can get at least 10 bushels more per acre from it than any other. Over on our Test Grounds we had some 25 varieties of oats from all parts of the country, north, south, east and west, and not a single variety came anywhere near the 100-Bushel in yield. We keep up this test work each year and when we find any oat that equals our "100-Bushel" we will tell you about it. The more we grow and see "100-Bushel Oat" in all kinds of seasons and on all classes of lands the more we think of it. No oat that we have ever seen in the South is so hardy, healthy and vigorous, no oat that will stand up so well and do more than could be reasonably expected of it. That's the kind of oat that you can afford to plant and no other. With the open furrow system we have never known it to winter kill.



From a Photograph of a Field of **HASTINGS' HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS** Grown in Meriwether County, Georgia. Three Years Before it Took Four Acres of This Land to Make One Bale of Cotton. Why Not Grow Oats Like This?

On the next page will be seen a reproduction from a photograph of a bunch of "100-Bushel Oats." Note the heavy well filled heads, the long, stiff straw. This is also shown in the field scene on this page, the gentlemen standing in the field being above average height.

For an all-round general purpose oat you will find nothing that can compare with it. Planted in the fall it is almost as hardy as rye, stools out strongly, makes the best of winter and early spring grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules and in the right season comes out and makes oats such as are shown on these two pages.

It's a true strain of Southern oat, "rust-proof" to a remarkable degree and adapted to all the South. Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a measured bushel. It's just the oat for you, a Southern thoroughbred, an oat that you can depend upon. No matter where you live in the South it's the right oat for fall planting.

Every fall there are tens of thousands of cotton growing farmers who say "I would like to plant a few acres of oats but have no place to put them. My land is all in cotton and I won't get it 'picked out' in time." Such farmers are dead wrong. The field shown in the photograph above was sown with the open furrow system before the cotton was picked out. On the **Hastings' Farm** hundreds of acres are planted every year on cotton ground before the cotton is picked out. For how we do this see page 6 of this catalogue, under the head of "Open Furrow Method of Planting."

Oats are easier grown than corn, cost less to make and are a better summer time feed for work stock, being less heating, and furnish a combination grain and hay feed in case you do not wish to thresh them out.

Georgia, in one year, bought from outside the State over thirty-nine million dollars' worth of feed oats. Other States buy oats in as heavy proportion. Don't you think it a good time to change from buying oats to selling them?

Experience Meeting On Oats

It's a good old church custom to have from time to time what are called experience meetings. It's a good custom in religious matters, it would be a mighty good practice for the farmers of the different districts, or precincts, or even counties to get together from time to time and have "farm experience" meetings where all the brothers could get together and tell of the things that have proven profitable, as well as tell of the mistakes they have made that should be avoided.

We have said that "100-Bushel Oats" are good all over the South. It's true, not because Hastings says so, but because "100-Bushel Oats" have been planted all over the South, and have "made good," and we have on this page testimony from seven Southern States telling how good they are. We have sold during the last four years over one hundred thousand bushels of our "100-Bushel Oats," most of them to farmers who have either planted them before or have seen them growing on neighboring farms. All these oats need is a chance to show what they can do on your farm.

"100-BUSHEL OATS" IN SEVEN STATES

Georgia Planted two acres of "100-Bushel Oats" and two acres of Appler; "100-Bushel" was the best oat by 15% to 20%. Yielded 60 to 70 bushels per acre against 50 to 60 for the Appler.—O. S. McRae, Walton Co.

I gave your "100-Bushel Oats" a hard test by sowing them on poor, thin, red land. Even under these conditions they grew well and made a good crop. They grew about waist high, with the largest, heaviest heads I ever saw. I am going to get more seed this fall and plant them on good land, for if this variety will make a crop on such poor land as I used last year they will certainly prove profitable on good land.—T. F. Crow, Hall County.

Your "100-Bushel Oats" I sowed last fall with open furrow drill look fine and give promise of a large yield. It is the only field of oats in my section that has not been badly damaged by freezes.—Don Harris, Walker County.

From the "100-Bushel Oats" I bought from you last fall I made 90 bushels on one measured acre.—C. W. Gray, Catoosa County.

Florida "100-Bushel Oats" were very fine. Planted side by side with another variety, they showed themselves 5 to 1 the best oats.—McVoy & Co., Escambia Co.

Made as fine a crop of oats as I ever saw in New York State, the heads were well filled and of the very best quality. This is the oat for us to raise in this section.—H. C. Pettit, Hillsboro County.

I bought your "100-Bushel" Seed Oats and am delighted with results. I have never made such a crop of oats before; they were the heaviest and the most to the ground I ever saw.—W. F. Cowen, Gadsden County.

Alabama "100-Bushel Oats" are the best. Made 50 bushels per acre; other oats on same land made 30 bushels per acre.—Mr. W. H. Harris, Pike County.

I made 12 tons of straw and oats from two and one-half acres. I did not thresh the oats so do not know how many bushels there were, but they were notably the best oats my neighbors ever saw, averaging five feet high, from seed planted October 1.—Jno. A. Rogers, Sumter County.

Mississippi "100-Bushel Oats" planted last days of January made fine yield with unfavorable season. Texas Rust-Proof Oats in same field made complete failure. "100-Bushel Oats" are of great value, shall want more in the fall.—R. H. Campbell, Scott County.

Have sown several acres of your "100-Bushel Oats" and have an excellent stand. It is the most vigorous looking Oat that I have ever seen. Your seed have proven very satisfactory; this is more than I can say for some seedsmen in — and other points.—O. M. Harrill, president of Bank of Houka, Chickasaw County.

Louisiana The best variety that has ever been seen in this country. They are strictly "rust-proof," which is a great point in their favor.—G. R. Jordan, Jackson Parish.

Texas My 11 acres of "100-Bushel Oats" yielded 685 bushels, an average of over 62 bushels per acre. This yield excelled all others in the neighborhood of my farm, beating the next best by about 18 bushels per acre.—G. A. Duerler, Bexar County.

South Carolina Have sold all my oats I have to spare; sowed 8 bushels and threshed out 221½ bushels from 4 acres. Your oats are fine and am fixing for a big crop next time. Would pay \$2.00 a bushel rather than sow any other sort.—D. T. Andrews, Greenville County.

North Carolina Am well pleased with the "100-Bushel Oats" bought of you last fall.—W. S. Percival, Moore County.

PRIZE WINNING BUNCH OF OUR HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS



PRICES OF "100-BUSHEL OATS"

You want to get at least a start of this heavy yielding oat this fall, no matter where you are in the South. You can't afford to plant the trashy oats sold by local merchants. You can't afford to sow oats obtained from a farmer who has weeds in his field. You can't afford to plant any but the best re-cleaned and graded seed oats, just as clean of weed and grass seed as it is possible for the best re-cleaning machinery there is made to do it.

Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, 50 cents; peck, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel (32 pounds), \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.75; 10 bushels, \$12.50. Freight rates and samples sent on request.

Other Safe Varieties of Southern Oats

While we positively know by experience covering many years that Hastings' "100-Bushel" Oat is superior in every respect to the other varieties, there is always a greater or less demand for these older varieties and we carry the following in stock as regularly as possible. All the seed we send out of these varieties is re-cleaned just as carefully as possible and is superior seed stock to any that you can obtain elsewhere of these varieties.

Georgia Grown Appler Oats

This variety is a selection from the Texas Red Rust Proof made years ago in Sumter County, Georgia, and was the best variety up to the introduction of our "100-Bushel." It is still largely planted but the yield is usually 20% to 30% less per acre than the "100-Bushel." It is a genuine "rust proof" strain and perfectly safe to plant for a fall oat anywhere in the central and lower South. Price, re-cleaned and graded seed, peck, 40 cents; bushel (32 pounds) about \$1.10. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats

Genuine Texas grown seed. We get this variety direct from Texas in solid car lots. While we do not recommend it as compared with "100-Bushel" and "Appler," we can supply the very best re-cleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed. Peck, 35 cents; bushel (32 pounds), about 90 cents. Write for prices in quantity when ready to buy.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oat

Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida where it does well at that season but not recommended except for spring planting in the central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat but is, in our opinion, much inferior, as a yielder of grain per acre. Re-cleaned and graded seed. Peck, 40 cents; bushel (32 pounds), \$1.00. Write for quantity prices.

The Man With a Good Oat Crop

is safe. Corn has an exceedingly regular habit of giving out on most farms about June. With a good crop of oats your dollars are going to stay at home instead of building up the bank account of some Northern grain-growing farmer.

Hastings' Grain Book

Do you know how to prepare your land for 50 to 100 bushels of oats per acre? Can you prepare and get proportionately heavy crops of wheat, rye or barley? Do you know that these grain crops rightly handled will pay you better per acre than cotton on a bale per acre basis at 15 cents per pound?

These are not fool questions, they are based on fact. Such crops are being grown right along in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern States.

What other men are doing in this line you can do just as well.

We print in this booklet (40 pages) the experience and methods of some of these successful Southern grain-growing farmers. This booklet tells exactly how they do it and how you can do it.

This grain booklet is not for sale but it's yours if you are interested in this subject, and honestly want to know how to make a real success of these fall sown grain crops anywhere in the South. All you have to do is to ask us for it and we will gladly send you a copy by return mail.

This booklet takes up in order Oats, Wheat, Rye and Barley with a special chapter on Winter Vetch, and tells you exactly how to handle these different grain crops successfully from start to finish.

During the next few months hundreds of millions of cotton dollars will come into the South. Let's each one of us do our share to make them stick here in the South. You will find this grain book a great helper in saving cotton dollars.

Open Furrow Method of Planting

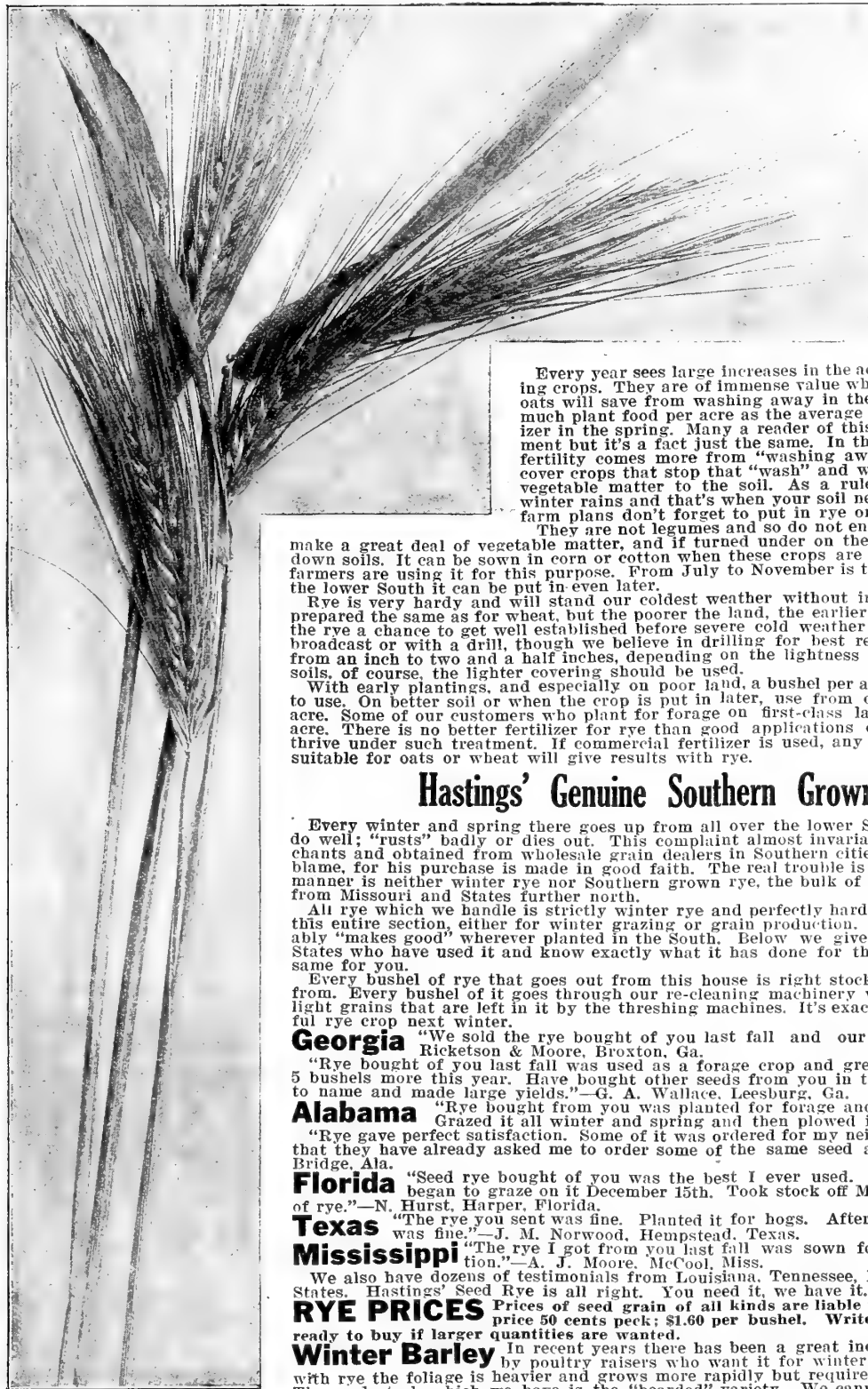
The practice of the "open furrow" method of seeding oats and other small grain in the South has transformed the uncertainty of a fall sown crop into a reasonable surety. Under this system grain may be seeded as late as the last week in December, with the assurance of a good stand and of the crop passing the winter unharmed. When the seed is put in on the open furrow plan, we doubt if 5% of the crop is winter killed, while the loss from "winter killing" of the hand sown fall oats throughout the cotton belt ranges from one crop in two to one crop in three, which equals an annual average loss of 40%. Moreover, the yield is always greater from the open furrow system, for it puts the roots of the plants below the reach of ordinary drought.

The details are as follows: The land is well broken and harrowed, preferably the first week in October. The implement first used for planting was a light one-horse combination seeder and fertilizer distributor, seeding and at the same time fertilizing only one row at a time. (There is now a planter on the market that seeds four rows.) It is provided with a six-inch "shovel" plow-point to open the furrow into which are drilled the seed and fertilizer together from separate hoppers and in any desired quantity. The covering is effected by means of a wheel at the rear of the implement. The seeds on germination thus occupy the bottom of an open furrow some four inches deep, where the roots find anchorage in permanent moisture. The sides of the furrow are miniature "bluffs," which serve as wind-breaks for the tender grain against the cold north-

west winds, while the recurring frosts of winter constantly sift the soil into the furrow, almost filling it up by harvest time. The rows are run, if possible, east and west, but their direction is not of great importance, since the prevailing cold winds are from the northwest, and would therefore cross the rows diagonally, even when extending north and south.

By harvest time, which is usually in late May or early June, the grain has tillered to such an extent that the rows can hardly be traced across the field. Although planting one or even four rows at a time seems rather slow work, it is really more expeditious than it seems, while the assurance of securing thereby a certain crop should more than reconcile the planter to the delay. With the "open furrow" method liberal fertilization is advisable on planting and also an additional top-dressing of nitrate of soda in early spring, say 75 pounds per acre. Besides oats the process can be used equally well with other grains and permit wheat to be sown in the South as late as the middle of December.

We have spoken before of drilling in oats between the cotton rows. This "open furrow" method is used, and on the supposition that the ground has been broken deeply and well prepared for the cotton, the soil below is loose enough so that the grain roots will penetrate deeply enough to make a successful crop even without a plowing just before planting the grain. This "open furrow" method is advisable even in sections where there is no danger of freezing, as it puts the roots down into permanent moisture.



SOUTHERN GROWN RYE and SOUTHERN BARLEY

Every year sees large increases in the acreage of these winter cover and grazing crops. They are of immense value wherever used, for either rye, barley or oats will save from washing away in the winter rains two to three times as much plant food per acre as the average farmer puts on in commercial fertilizer in the spring. Many a reader of this catalogue may laugh at that statement but it's a fact just the same. In the hill lands of the South the loss of fertility comes more from "washing away" than "wearing out." It's these cover crops that stop that "wash" and when turned under in the spring add vegetable matter to the soil. As a rule the worst washing is during the winter rains and that's when your soil needs the cover crop. In making your farm plans don't forget to put in rye or barley as well as oats.

They are not legumes and so do not enrich the soil with nitrogen, but they make a great deal of vegetable matter, and if turned under on the land, will greatly help poor or run down soils. It can be sown in corn or cotton when these crops are laid by, or later, and many of our farmers are using it for this purpose. From July to November is the usual range of seeding, though in the lower South it can be put in even later.

Rye is very hardy and will stand our coldest weather without injury. The land for rye should be prepared the same as for wheat, but the poorer the land, the earlier it ought to be sowed, so as to give the rye a chance to get well established before severe cold weather comes on. It can be put in either broadcast or with a drill, though we believe in drilling for best results. The seed should be covered from an inch to two and a half inches, depending on the lightness and dryness of the soil. In heavier soils, of course, the lighter covering should be used.

With early plantings, and especially on poor land, a bushel per acre is about the right amount of seed to use. On better soil or when the crop is put in later, use from one and a half to two bushels per acre. Some of our customers who plant for forage on first-class land use three or four bushels per acre. There is no better fertilizer for rye than good applications of well-rotted manure, and it will thrive under such treatment. If commercial fertilizer is used, any standard mixture such as would be suitable for oats or wheat will give results with rye.

Hastings' Genuine Southern Grown Winter Rye

Every winter and spring there goes up from all over the lower South a complaint that the rye don't do well; "rusts" badly or dies out. This complaint almost invariably comes on rye sold by local merchants and obtained from wholesale grain dealers in Southern cities. Now the local merchant is not to blame, for his purchase is made in good faith. The real trouble is that the mass of rye handled in this manner is neither winter rye nor Southern grown rye, the bulk of it being what we term as spring rye from Missouri and States further north.

All rye which we handle is strictly winter rye and perfectly hardy. It is Southern rye and adapted to this entire section, either for winter grazing or grain production. With half a chance it almost invariably "makes good" wherever planted in the South. Below we give the statements of men in several States who have used it and know exactly what it has done for them on their farms. It will do the same for you.

Every bushel of rye that goes out from this house is right stock. We know exactly where it comes from. Every bushel of it goes through our re-cleaning machinery which takes out all dust, trash and light grains that are left in it by the threshing machines. It's exactly what you need to make a successful rye crop next winter.

Georgia "We sold the rye bought of you last fall and our customers were well pleased."—Ricketson & Moore, Broxton, Ga.

"Rye bought of you last fall was used as a forage crop and grew so satisfactory that I shall want 5 bushels more this year. Have bought other seeds from you in the past and they have all been true to name and made large yields."—G. A. Wallace, Leesburg, Ga.

Alabama "Rye bought from you was planted for forage and cover crop. I never saw finer rye. Grazed it all winter and spring and then plowed it in."—N. J. Latham, Yolande, Ala.

"Rye gave perfect satisfaction. Some of it was ordered for my neighbors and they are so well satisfied that they have already asked me to order some of the same seed again."—W. R. Williamson, Natural Bridge, Ala.

Florida "Seed rye bought of you was the best I ever used. Sowed October 20th. and my stock began to graze on it December 15th. Took stock off March 1st and then made a good crop of rye."—N. Hurst, Harper, Florida.

Texas "The rye you sent was fine. Planted it for hogs. After being grazed it went to seed and was fine."—J. M. Norwood, Hempstead, Texas.

Mississippi "The rye I got from you last fall was sown for grain and gave perfect satisfaction."—A. J. Moore, McCool, Miss.

We also have dozens of testimonials from Louisiana, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and other States. Hastings' Seed Rye is all right. You need it, we have it.

RYE PRICES Prices of seed grain of all kinds are liable to change from time to time. Present price 50 cents peck; \$1.60 per bushel. Write for quantity prices when you are ready to buy if larger quantities are wanted.

Winter Barley In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers who want it for winter green feed and grazing. Compared with rye the foliage is heavier and grows more rapidly but requires heavier seeding per acre than rye. The seed stock which we have is the "bearded" variety. We cannot supply beardless barley. Barley prices change during the season. Present price, 45 cents peck; bushel, about \$1.40, f. o. b. Atlanta. Write for large quantity prices when ready to buy.

The South Can Grow Good Wheat

It's time for most of us to get our eyes open to plain facts. The South grows many millions of bushels of wheat every year, yet how often do you ever see a field or even a small patch of wheat in your neighborhood?

All parts of the South can and do grow good wheat. It's merely habit that we have got into looking on wheat as a product of the colder sections. Egypt is a great deal warmer country than any of the Central, Southern and Gulf States, yet wheat has been one of the great staple food crops of that country for thousands of years, back as far as history goes.

Now, a great many of us don't realize that the yield per acre in the South, with intelligent handling, is heavier than the average yield per acre of what are known as the wheat growing States of the North. We have a corn crop growing on land this year that three years ago produced 51½ bushels of wheat on a measured acre. The illustration below is from a photograph of a field of wheat that yielded 35 bushels per acre.

If any one State would be classed as a non-wheat growing one, it would be Florida, and yet one of the best crops of wheat we have seen was grown in Bradford County, Florida, a hundred miles or more south of the Georgia line. We could go on and repeat the

details of stories of Alabama and Mississippi planting hundreds and thousands of acres every year, but it is unnecessary. The South can grow wheat and grow it profitably.

There are a million or more farmers in the Cotton States that never grew an acre of wheat in their life. They buy wheat (in the shape of flour), grown north, milled north, shipped from the north, and unless they pay an extra price for the extra fancy flour, they usually have occasion to "kick" about the poor quality.

Our Southern wheat is of the best, the quality of the flour from it is the best. If you want the best of flour, grow your own wheat here in the South and have flour made here. Any miller who can be assured of reasonable acreage in wheat is always glad to put in any necessary machinery for milling it.

Wheat growing is one of the necessities of a good, all round, profitable "live at home and board at the same place" agriculture that will put the South where it ought to be, the wealthiest and best agricultural section, not only of the United States, but of the world. **Plant wheat!**

BEST TIME TO PLANT

It's impossible, in a general catalogue like this, to give detailed instructions. If you are really interested in wheat and other grains we shall be pleased to send you our "Grain Book" which is free on request.

The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. However, one of the best wheat crops we ever saw in this section was planted the day after Christmas. Seed should be drilled in rather than broadcasted. The "open furrow" system for planting oats will answer splendidly for wheat.

In commercial fertilizers, the Georgia Experiment station recommends at seeding time 200 pounds acid phosphate, 50 pounds muriate of potash, 350 pounds cotton seed meal per acre, followed by 75 pounds nitrate of soda, in the spring, about ten days before time for first heads to appear. In seedling early use one bushel per acre. In late planting, say after November 15, you had best use from ¼ to ½ bushel more.

**PLANT OATS
PLANT RYE
PLANT WHEAT**



A Crop of Our Georgia Red Wheat. The Man in the Center is Six Feet Tall. This Wheat Crop Yielded 35 Bushels Per Acre in Georgia. Why Not Grow Wheat Like This?

Georgia Red This is a bearded wheat of the finest type grown anywhere. Now, we are constantly being asked the question, "what is the best variety of wheat?" Now, there is no one best variety of wheat for all kinds of seasons, lands and locations. Some growers prefer a bearded wheat, others won't have anything but a smooth or beardless wheat. Different growers and different sections have their preferences.

Up to two years ago our preference has always been for smooth wheats, but our wide observations convinced us that while the smooth or beardless varieties like Blue Stem were preferable in many respects, yet they only did their best under favorable seasons and general conditions. In what may be termed bad seasons, or on the poorer soils, or under cultivation and fertilizing below the average, the bearded varieties made best yields in almost every instance. Our Georgia Red is the superior bearded wheat for the South. It's a vigorous grower and a heavy yielder. The above picture from photograph of a seed crop shows a field that turned out 35 bushels per acre, more than twice the average per acre of northern wheat lands.

Georgia Red is a thoroughly acclimated wheat, grown here in Georgia for many years. It's strong, vigorous and heavy yielding. It makes satisfactory crops in good seasons and bad. It's extremely hardy, standing severe winters without injury.

There are thousands of people each year in the South that plant wheat for the first time and possibly do not give the preparation that more experienced growers would give. To such we especially recommend our Georgia Red, for it will stand adverse conditions better than any variety of wheat we know of. When you plant Georgia Red you know exactly what you have, an acclimated wheat that makes heavy yields. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (60 pounds), about \$2.00. Write for quantity prices and sample.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw This is an old favorite among wheat growers in the South. It's a fine, rather early, productive, beardless variety of wheat, a standard in this section. It has always been a rather early variety but the strain we are now handling ripens from a week to ten days ahead of the old strain. Good for grain production or if you desire to cut it when "in dough" makes a splendid hay crop. Price, peck, 60 cents; bushel, about \$1.85. Write for quantity prices, sample and freight rate.

Red May Wheat We have never been able to see where this variety was any earlier and better than the Blue Stem, although many prefer it to that variety, claiming greater earliness. It's a standard variety and a great favorite in the State of Tennessee. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, about \$1.85. Write for quantity price, sample and freight rates.

"LAND SKINNER" OR FARMER, WHICH?

We don't believe it to be out of place to use a page of our catalogue to say something that we deem important to Southern readers.

Our thoughts on this subject were given an impetus the other day by a repeated conversation between the renter of a large plantation in Eastern Georgia and a fertilizer dealer.

The plantation, in its day, had been a fine one, the day when its owner lived on it and operated it in a common sense way instead of an all-cotton way.

The renter was about to pull up stakes and leave. He had spent six years on that plantation growing cotton exclusively. On being asked why he was leaving replied, "I have done got about all out of that plantation there is in it."

This renter had been paying 40 bales rent per year. The owner of the plantation lived in town, interested and active in politics and "saving the country" by word of mouth.

The renter of that plantation had absolutely "skinned" the land on that fine old plantation of the best of its productive power. He was a wise renter. He had sense enough to move on to other land that its owners were fool enough to let him have to "skin."

This is only a sample of what has been going on all over the United States in greater or less degree. It has been especially true in the South where renting of land to ignorant and careless negro tenants has been so prevalent.

We want especially to talk here to the land owning farmers of the South, the farmers who work their own acres, and expect to stay on the farm. It's useless to talk to the renter, black or white. He has no interest in the land he is on except to "skin" everything out he can and put little or nothing back. Why shouldn't he "skin" it if the owner of those lands is fool enough to let him do it?

Land is like money on deposit in a bank. You can't expect to keep on drawing out money from the bank unless you keep putting some in from time to time to keep a balance there. The same is true of land.

North, South, East and West, this country has been on one vast "land skinning spree" and we now pay the penalty in decreased fertility of our soils and higher cost of making the crops.

North, South, East and West the farm people of these United States have absolutely got to change their system of farm methods.

Our present one crop system is destroying the value of our farm property just as surely as if we took a match and set fire to some of our farm buildings. The fire is quicker, that's all.

On the other side of the ocean, in England, Scotland, France and Germany are farms that have been under cultivation 200, 300, yes in some instances 400 years. Those farms are producing in this year 1913 two, three and in some cases four times as much per acre in wheat, oats or hay as the best of our lands here in the United States. Why this difference?

Because the French and Germans, the English and Scotch farmers are land builders instead of "land skimmers." Not a year passes but what that French or German farmer does something to improve his soil. He looks beyond today and tomorrow and next week. His land is something to be guarded and built up, not abused.

A careful California cultivator of the soil spent a few weeks in one of the Southeastern States recently. After going over the country pretty generally he said, "I find no farmers here; you are all miners depleting the fertility of the soil and putting little or nothing back."

Our California friend was exactly right. We have been miners, taking out the valuable mineral elements and putting nothing back, just as the coal or iron miner does.

We must turn right about face and begin a land building policy. We must return, in degree at least, what we have either taken out or let wash away and the washing away of the plant food by our winter rains is not the least cause of the poor soils of the hill and rolling lands of the South.

In our study of this question it is well to go back to Mother Nature. Once a field is "turned out" what does nature do? Gets busy. Broomsedge, briars, pine saplings, anything to cover up the gashes and gullies and stop the further washing.

The whole teaching of nature is cover crops. We can improve on nature by substituting rye or oats for broomsedge, clovers and vetch for the briars and pine saplings. We can stop the everlasting wash, and that's what is doing more to ruin our hill and rolling lands than all the "cropping" we can do.

It will soon be time to plant these fall and winter grain and cover crops. They serve a three-fold purpose. First, properly planted, they stop the washing from the heavy winter rains; second, they improve the soil; third, they make the biggest kind of a saving in our grain and hay purchases, which are an enormous burden on the cotton-growing farmers of the South.

A winter cover crop program is a farm land saver and a farm pocket saver and we miss our guess if these are not both savers that are needed on your farm.

The answer to a large part of our farm soil troubles and farm finance troubles is a fair acreage in oats, rye, barley and in many places wheat as well, put in this fall. They are all land-savers and money savers.

There has been a great deal of talk in this part of the South lately about the growing of beef cattle and hogs. It's gospel truth that we need animal farming the worst kind but it's the height of folly to talk about it when the average farmer of the Southeastern States don't grow enough hay, forage and grain to keep his mule going, let alone cattle and hogs. You can't talk about cattle and hogs until you grow something to feed them on.

We know that this "diversity of crop" talk has been put out as far back as the minds of the present generation can reach. Some feeble attempts at diversity have been made and many of them have failed. Why? In most cases failure has resulted from a combination of poor cultivation, poor fertilization and poor or cheap seed.

Ex-President McKinley once said that a "cheap coat makes a cheap man." There is a lot of truth in that statement applied to our farming conditions here in the South. We do things in a cheap way spread over a wide acreage. We scratch the first two or three inches of the top soil with a "Boy Dixie" and call it plowing. We plant seed hardly fit for feeding purposes because it can be bought cheap. We fertilize with 100 to 200 pounds per acre of an 8-2-2 guano because it's about the lowest priced stuff we can buy and so on down the list of farm work and planting.

We put into it nothing but the "cheap" in quality of preparation, fertilizer and seed and then wonder why we don't get paying crops. If the average city business man should run his factory or store on the basis the average farm is run the sheriff would have him closed up in six months.

All these kind of methods on the farm are part of the "land skinning" program. If we are all to escape farm bankruptcy we must begin to look at our farms like we would a bank account, something to be built up, instead of like a mine which is to be dug out until everything is dug out and exhausted and nothing but a hole in the ground left.

Start right this fall with grain and cover crops, and stop "land skinning" and "washing."



HAIRY, SAND or WINTER VETCH

There has been a great deal printed in the Atlanta and other Southern papers the past three years about growing, fattening beef cattle for market. A considerable number of farmers in this section have tried it, but there was one almost insurmountable obstacle to profits. To start with they had neither cattle nor feed, and had to buy both.

Now, there is no one believes any stronger than we do in the future of the South as a stock raising country, but there are two necessities. First, we must raise plenty of feed for the stock to feed on, second, we must raise the stock.

A great many people have lost money buying cattle and fattening them, even estimating the manure at a fair valuation. Why? They all went into the market about the same time and bought cattle for feeding of inferior quality at top of the market prices. They bought feed stuffs also at the top of the market, and every mother's son of them wanted to sell at about the same time, bringing the price down. It's just

about as foolish a game as putting "distress" cotton on the market in a bunch. Now, these feeders didn't have corn to feed, so they went and bought cotton seed meal at a high price; they had no roughage and bought hulls or forage or hay at a top price. They fattened the cattle and then sold on a declining market. Who could reasonably expect to make money under such conditions?

That brings us down to the feed question. We must grow feed, grain, hay, forage, no matter whether we feed cattle for market or not. We make several hundred tons of surplus hay on the Hastings' Farm. We have sold every surplus ton of it for \$18.00 per ton and upwards. Why? Because there wasn't enough hay or forage made last year in the South to last through. We are not going to sell any but surplus because we need it to feed our live stock, but you can always figure one thing—we never buy any hay. We make it a point to always make enough hay to see us through. Do you?

Now, that's where a crop like vetch come in. We all look on hay as something to be produced in mid-summer. Hairy or Winter Vetch makes you a hay or forage crop of the finest quality in winter and spring. As one of our South Carolina customers expressed it, "Vetch is the cow pea of the winter." Planted in August to November, together with rye, oats or wheat, it furnishes most excellent grazing all winter, and a splendid hay crop of excellent quality to be cut in May in the Central South. It furnishes fine hay at a season, months before other hay crops are ready. Isn't it worth while growing a crop like that, especially one that stands so high in the South? We plant a great deal of it every year, both for grazing and hay crop. It makes fine hay, better than the timothy hay on the market, and what's more it builds up land just as cow peas, velvet beans, soja beans and the clovers do.

Georgia Experiment Station

Mr. R. J. Redding, then Director of the Georgia Experiment Station, under date of July 16, 1900, says:

"I sowed some little patches of the Hairy Vetch on Bermuda sod, and I was astonished and agreeably surprised at the result, and am very much pleased with it. Indeed I find it much more hardy than the common Vetch (Vicia sativa), the severe freeze in February killing the common Vetch to the ground and not even singeing the Hairy Vetch. On one plat, occupied by a very heavy Bermuda sod, I sowed the seed in October myself at the rate of one bushel per acre, and did not attempt to harrow them in or in any way cover them. The result was remarkable. When at its best, I measured a small plat of it accurately and weighed the green forage. The amount was 29,500 pounds per acre."

Mississippi Experiment Station

Mr. S. M. Tracy, Director of the Mississippi Experiment Station, says of this plant:

"Seed of this species was first sown in October, 1888, and since that time it has given heavy annual crops on the same ground, although it has received no attention, and the ground has not been plowed since the first sowing. In 1889 another field was sown, and has given equally good results. It is an annual plant, similar in growth to a pea vine, the vines often reaching 10 or 12 feet in length, and covering the ground with a dense mat of forage two feet in depth. Its seeds germinate with the first autumn rains, and in favorable seasons cover the ground by the first of January, and then furnish good grazing until April or May. If stock are taken off the field in March, the plants will mature and reseed the ground freely for next year, but if pastured until June the stand will be destroyed.

"Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in the pasture and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frost without injury, and is one of the few plants that can be grown during the winter for green manuring. I regard the Winter Vetch as the most valuable winter forage plant that the Department of Agriculture has imported, and unhesitatingly recommend it."

Equals a Ton of Cotton Seed Meal

The Alabama Experiment Station made a most remarkable discovery as to the high feeding and fertilizing value of Vetch. In reporting on this feature the Alabama Station said that it found that the nitrogen contained in an acre of Hairy or Winter Vetch when harvested in full bloom was equal to the nitrogen contained in 2,571 pounds of cotton seed meal.

At the Colorado Experiment Station Winter Vetch made a hay crop, turning out 3½ tons of dried hay per acre.

Other experiment stations report similar yields, showing that Vetch, with proper treatment, will give just as good results as a winter crop as cow peas, soja beans, etc., do in summer. If Vetch has never been grown on your land, you will get more than double the crops the first year by inoculating the seed with the Farnogerm bacteria for Vetch. (See page 16.) After the first year inoculation will be unnecessary.

About Planting As stated, it had best be sown August the start the better will be the winter grazing. Vetch is a trailing plant, and should be sown with rye, wheat or oats to support it. Use one bushel of rye, wheat or oats with 30 to 40 pounds of Vetch. If sown alone use 60 pounds of Vetch where drilled in, or as high as 75 pounds per acre when broadcasted. In sowing be careful and not get seed covered too deeply, else the stand will be poor. Vetch needs to be covered very lightly.

WINTER, SAND OR HAIRY VETCH

This is the real hardy, dependable Vetch that's perfectly safe to plant. It's a perfect success with growers in the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. It's valuable to the dairyman, the stock raiser, the poultry raiser, to the farmer whose hay will run short. This in combination with rye, wheat or oats makes the finest winter pasture you can get in the South, and no place is too small to have at least a small patch of it.

Mr. C. C. Whiteside, Elberton, Ga., says:—"Am very much pleased with my Vetch experiment. Results both surprised and delighted me."

G. T. Ayer, Dade City, Fla., writes—"For pasture I don't think anything can come up to Vetch and Oats."

John S. Horlbeck, Charleston, S. C., says—"Am much pleased with the Vetch. Expect to use a large quantity next fall."

Geo. S. Ansley, Rockport, Texas—"Made a success with Hairy Vetch. It's easy to gather, easy to cure, and as to quality, we think it better than cane or millet."

J. G. Brewster, Fordyce, Ark.—"Sowed Hairy Vetch with Oats for pasture, and it's fine."

R. F. Hall, Uniontown, Ala.—"Planted Oats with Vetch last October. Made about 3½ tons of fine hay per acre."

J. W. Watson, Vicksburg, Miss.—"The Vetch seed which I obtained from you produced a magnificent crop."

C. P. Beard, Vidalia, La.—"Was much pleased with my Vetch crop. Oats and Vetch pasture make as fine yellow butter as I ever saw and more of it."

J. Mitchell Jenkins, Laurens, S. Carolina, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture wrote us—"I think that Vetch alone or in mixture with wheat, oats, or rye, one of the best hay crops, and soil improvers we can plant in the fall. I consider it the cow pea of the winter for our section, and no time do I neglect advising its being planted in the fall for spring cuttings of hay and as a soil improver."

Prices Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to make prices on large quantity. Indications are, however, the prices will be about 10 or 11 cents per pound. When ready to buy write us for prices on quantity wanted.

Dwarf Essex Rape

A SPLENDID WINTER FORAGE PLANT

We have been surprised and pleased to note how successful many of our customers have been in growing Dwarf Essex Rape. It is getting to be more popular every year. Essex Rape looks a good deal like a rutabaga plant, but does not form the bulbous root. It is used for forage and green feed, and succeeds well during the cool weather of the late fall, winter and spring, in the South. The tops grow from 18 inches to 3 feet high, and the leaves are very juicy and tender and greatly relished by stock of all kinds. Rape grows best on rich land. A fine clay loam gives good results, and it may be said that it will do well on land rich enough to grow good turnips or rutabagas. Put your land in first-class shape by plowing and harrowing, sow the seed during the late summer and fall, either broadcast at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre, or in drills 30 inches apart, which will take about 3 pounds per acre. It can be put in between your rows of corn at the last cultivation. If broadcasted, cover the seed with a light harrow.

Rape is especially a fine hog pasture and is also excellent for sheep, all sorts of stock eating it greedily, and it puts them in fine condition. At one of the Experiment Stations an acre of rape was used to pasture 20 hogs for three months, at the same time feeding some grain.

There is no danger that rape will become a pest on the land. When rape is planted under the right conditions it makes a tremendous amount of green forage per acre.

In preparing the land for a crop of rape, it ought to be put in good condition and fertilized as you would if you were going to grow a good crop of turnips, rutabagas, wheat or corn. If planted in drills the crop should be cultivated three or four times, and this method of growing the crop is the most satisfactory. Rape is ready for grazing in about eight or ten weeks from the date of seeding. It is not satisfactory as a hay crop, its chief value being for grazing and green forage. It will endure quite severe cold weather and on account of quick growth it can be used with success from late summer into the early part of the winter, and by making very early planting it will supply early spring grazing.

Rape is not a legume, but belongs to the same family as turnips and rutabagas.

So valuable is rape proving that there is not a month in the year now that we do not sell seed for planting in almost every part of the South. It is one of the most inexpensive crops to plant there is, seed cost being almost nothing compared with the value of the crop. Thousands of poultry raisers grow it for winter green feed. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. In quantity by express or freight not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.



A Single Plant of Our Dwarf Essex Rape

GRASS AND CLOVER BOOK

Every fall and spring we get inquiries by thousands as to the various grasses and clovers, and how to prepare soil, etc. It is impossible to answer all these inquiries in personal letters so we prepared a booklet on this subject, giving the best methods of preparing the ground for and sowing the various clovers and grasses. This book is free to our customers and we shall be pleased to send you one on request. We need more cultivated grasses and clovers in the South. This booklet will help you on this subject. Your land and stock need clover and grass.

BURR, YELLOW OR CALIFORNIA CLOVER

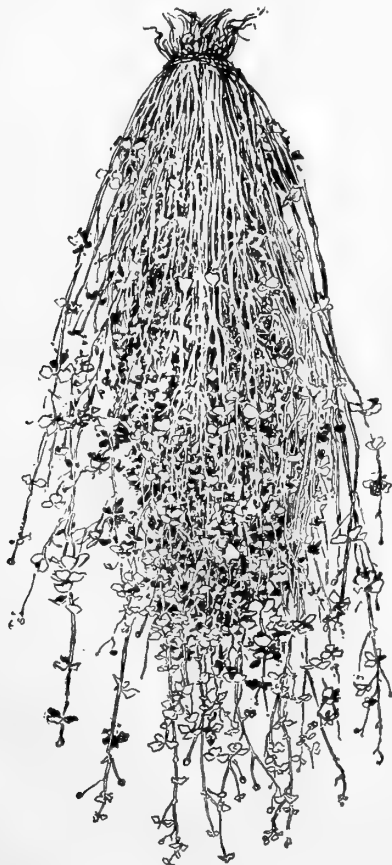
The most astonishing thing about Burr Clover is that so valuable a plant is so little known or used in this section. It is one of the most valuable winter grazing, soil improving crops there is known. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year, furnishing the best of grazing all through the winter, and if grazing is stopped late in March it will make a good hay crop in May. However, most prefer to let it go to seed, thus re-seeding the ground for another winter's grazing. In the meantime summer crops can be easily grown on the same ground. Our farmers can plant it with perfect safety, as there is nothing of a pest nature to it. Its growth is strong, even on the poorest ground. On soil too poor for rye to get high enough to cut, Burr Clover makes a growth 2½ to 3 feet high. Burr Clover is a leguminous crop, gathers nitrogen from the air and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Burr clover seed is produced in small prickly pods wound up spirally into a ball. The Southern grown seed is always sold "in the burr," and the supply is usually scarce. We can supply this seed, and also carry in stock the California grown seed, which is clean, the seed being removed from the burrs. It is claimed that the home-grown seed is the best but we have seen magnificent crops grown from the California seed, and many of our customers prefer it, as it takes less seed per acre and, being clean, it germinates better as a rule.

If the seed "in the burr" is used, sow at the rate of 50 pounds per acre. Growers who have had the most experience with their crop advise the use of 75 or 80 pounds, but 50 pounds per acre will give a good stand. If clean seed is used, 10 pounds per acre will be sufficient. Where the "rough seed" or seed in the burr is used it is not necessary to inoculate as the burrs carry the nitrogen bacteria. If cleaned seed is used inoculate seed with Farmogerm for Burr Clover.

An excellent plant for sowing on Bermuda grass land, as it matures its seed and dies at about the time the Bermuda grass starts into growth, and when the latter is killed by frosts this soon takes its place. A mixture of these two plants comes nearer giving continuous grazing the year round than any other mixture we have tested.

At the time this catalogue is sent out (July) we have no seed of Burr Clover on hand. In August our supply of the Georgia grown seed in the burr will be in. The California crops, owing to climatic conditions, mature later and do not reach Atlanta before September. So far as can be foreseen at this time we shall have an ample supply of the California clean seed (hull or burr removed) during the fall months, also the rough seed. Prices, Rough Seed (in the burr), 35 cents per pound, postpaid. Bushel (10 pounds), about \$1.75, subject to market changes. Cleaned Seed (burrs removed), 45 cents per pound, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.00.



Burr Clover

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER

We are using this illustration of Alfalfa, not because of any special beauty but because it illustrates the wonderful deep rooting qualities of this most valuable plant for the South after it has been established three or four years.

If there is one plant in the world, outside of the great staples of wheat, corn, cotton and oats, that is more talked about, written about and studied about than any other it's this plant, it's Alfalfa. This is not only true of the United States but it is true of all the civilized world. It's one of the most adaptable plants in the world, seemingly growing under almost every condition of soil, climate and elevation. We have seen it growing luxuriantly on the highly cultivated farms of France, we have seen it up near the Canadian line, in the far off States of Oregon and Washington, we have seen it grow in greatest luxuriance in the extreme burning heat of the below sea level desert valleys of Southern California, and we have seen thousands of acres of it in the high plateau country of Southern Mexico nearly 8,000 feet above sea level. It is a wonderful plant, wonderful in its adaptability to so many parts of the world, wonderful in its long life and heavy yield, wonderful in its high value as a stock food.

OUR MOST VALUABLE PERMANENT CLOVER

That's exactly what it is, the most valuable permanent clover in the world and every year sees hundreds of thousands of acres of permanent Alfalfa fields added to the farms of this country and we want to assure you that if there was an acre to an acre and a half of Alfalfa established on every "one horse" farm in the South the owners of these farms need never worry about buying hay or forage and it would also largely take the place of corn. We have seen work stock in Southern California in the finest condition we ever saw horses and mules and they don't get a peck of grain from one year's end to another. They get all they want of Alfalfa hay and that's enough. They have the muscles to do the work and yet keep fat; not the little 500 to 1,000 pound mules that are so common here but 1,300 to 1,600 pound horses and mules that have actually got the pulling power. Alfalfa is just about as nutritious hay as you can grow, and once well established and cared for it's there to stay, that is, on land where water is not too near the surface. We understand that there is one patch of Alfalfa now in middle Georgia some 42 years old that is better now than when 2 and 3 years old. What do you think of a single sowing lasting over 40 years? It's a stayer and it's been piling up hay for its owner right along, furnishing 4 good cuttings a year and sometimes 5, practically 5 tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay is selling in Atlanta now at about \$30.00 per ton. Do you know any better paying farming than that? We don't.

Surface rooting crops soon exhaust certain plant food elements near the surface and cease to do well. They also suffer from drought. Alfalfa roots go down 10, 20, even 30 feet. They bring up plant food that no other crop can ever reach. They are beyond the reach of the serious effects of any drought we ever have. Those are reasons why Alfalfa is permanent.

WHY DON'T YOUR FARM GROW ALFALFA?

It's a fair question. Here is the most valuable hay and feeding crop in the world and we believe we are safe in saying that not one farm in a thousand east of the Mississippi River and south of Tennessee has an Alfalfa patch.

Now—a great many of our people have planted more or less Alfalfa and failed. Why? In practically every instance it has been because of lack of proper preparation of the soil and planting at the wrong season of the year. We advise above all things fall planting, September 15th to October 20th being the best time. The reason for it is this: Alfalfa in this section of the country starts off slow. Practically all of our lands are foul with weed and grass seed and with spring planting the weeds and grass almost invariably choke out the young Alfalfa, kill it by smothering before it gets a chance to grow. With fall planting, while the top growth is small all during the winter those wonderful roots of Alfalfa are penetrating down deep and when growing weather comes it shoots up ahead of and chokes the weeds and grass.

Another point: Hardly one farmer in a hundred puts enough preparation on the soil before the crop is planted. There is too much rough cloddy ground, too many lumps that the young clover or grass plants can neither go around, push over or penetrate. This makes bad stands.

In getting land ready for any clover or grass crop it should be plowed deep, harrowed and re-harrowed and dragged until it is smooth and fine. You can't get it too fine and smooth and every extra day's work put into the preparation means many dollars in the succeeding hay crops. This thorough preparation is mighty good for any crop but it's an absolute necessity for any grass and clover crop.

Now—back to our question—Why don't your farm grow Alfalfa? Have you failed in the past? If so, has it not been from planting in the spring instead of fall, or has it been from lack of proper preparation of the soil? Has it been because you haven't wanted to take chances and have never tried? If you do your part well there is mighty little chance of failure.

INOCULATION OF SEED AND LIMING OF THE SOIL

In addition to the thorough preparation of the soil outlined above and more fully covered by our "Grass and Clover Book," which you can have a free copy of if you will ask for it, it seems to be necessary to lime the soil thoroughly and inoculate the seed.

Now Alfalfa don't take up lime and it's not a necessary plant food but all of our soils in the Southeast seem to be more or less acid and Alfalfa will not grow in soil in which there is an acid condition. An average quantity, say about 25 to 30 bushels of air-slacked lime per acre applied broadcast on the surface and plowed in will thoroughly sweeten almost any acid soil and put it in the very best condition for seeding. This takes out all sourness which seems to be deadly to young Alfalfa plants.

With a valuable and permanent crop like Alfalfa it's well worth while to do everything possible to insure full success, no matter whether it be in soil preparation, liming and seed inoculation.

There are a great many people who do not understand this matter of seed inoculation. We believe fully in its value and importance, yes, necessity in starting Alfalfa in sections and on farms on which it has not been grown. Alfalfa from inoculated seed will make four to six times the growth that seed not treated will. For full statements as to the matter of inoculation of seed of Alfalfa and other leguminous crops see page 16 under the head of Farmogerm.

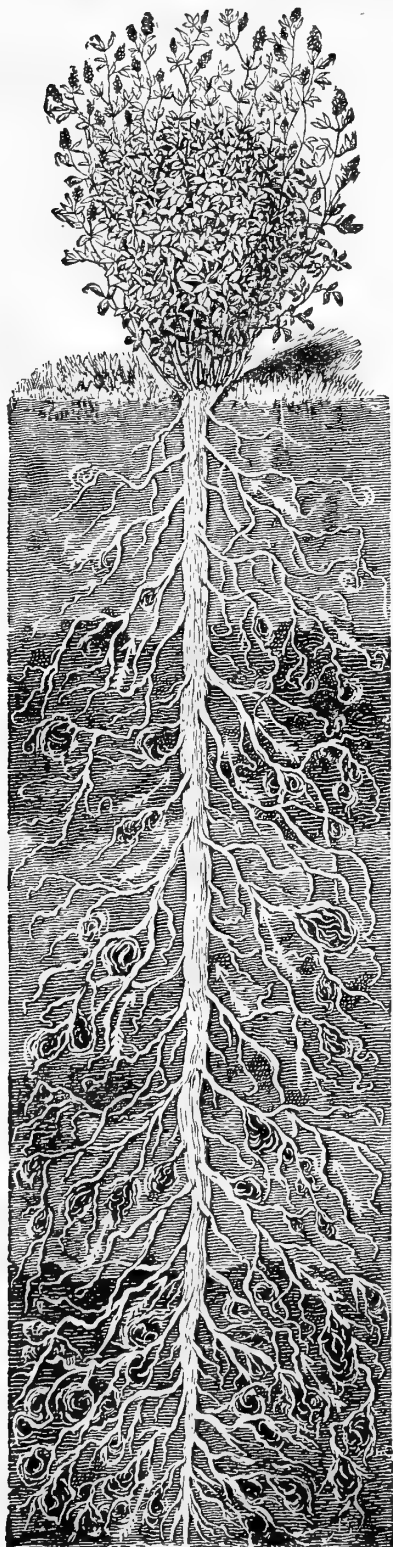
ALL OUR ALFALFA 98 PER CENT PURE OR OVER

Immense quantities of low grade foreign grown Alfalfa seed, full of weeds, trash, etc., have been dumped into the United States in past years. There is also much American Alfalfa full of dangerous weeds and the buyer of Alfalfa seed cannot be too careful in purchasing seed. If some weeds get a start in your fields success is impossible.

We handle no Alfalfa seed less than 98% purity according to United States Department of Agriculture tests. Most of our Alfalfa seed runs 99% to 99½% pure.

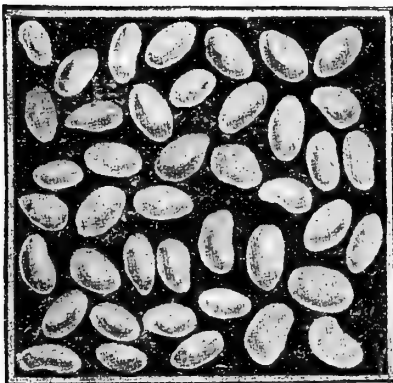
If you are offered Alfalfa seed at a low price we advise you to send a sample to Washington for testing. The Department of Agriculture will tell you the quality of any small sample of grass or clover seed you send them.

Now as to prices. All grass and clovers fluctuate and change prices from time to time. If you wish to buy in quantity write us when ready to buy, stating quantity wanted. We will quote you lowest market price at that time and mail small samples of the seed. **Pound, by mail postpaid, 40 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.15.** At time this catalogue goes to printer, price of best Alfalfa seed is about 19 cents per pound.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

THE REASON WHY SO MANY DEALERS SELL GRASS AND CLOVER SEED CHEAP



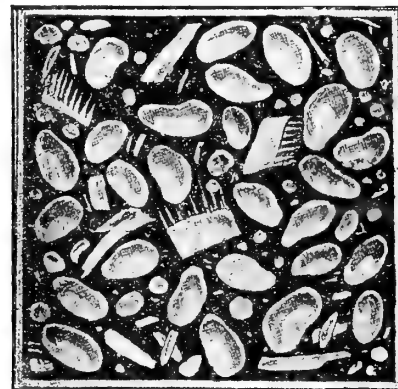
No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds, for we knew positively that the best was always the cheapest in the end. In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In some tests by the United States Department of Agriculture, samples of clover seeds of various kinds were bought in open market and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show you the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by the seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We are using clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations are taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes.

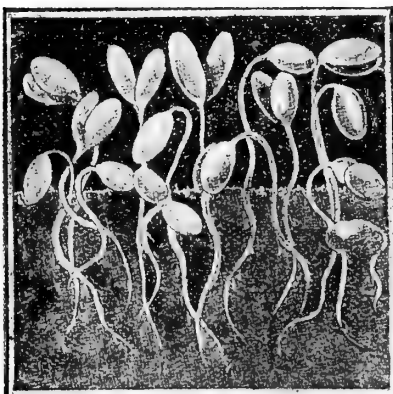
Illustration No. 1 shows you a sample of the best cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds, many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sowed on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel of clover seed will sow three to four acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just why there is difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses and clovers.

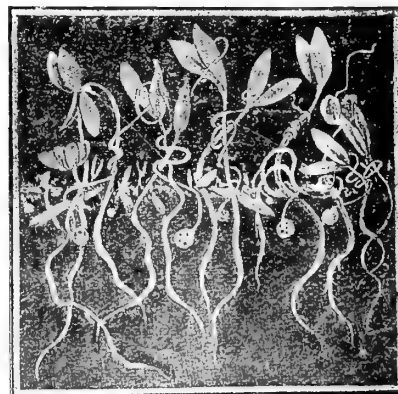
Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seeds, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover, choking it out.



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed at Low Prices



No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

CRIMSON CLOVER A distinct and most valuable annual clover for sowing in late summer and early fall in all parts of the South. One enthusiastic grower wrote: "Crimson Clover is a vegetable gold mine."

It will yield under fair conditions 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre, 1½ to 2 tons of hay, and is considered worth fully \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre as a fertilizing crop. Succeeds on almost all classes and qualities of soil except the very poorest but is especially valuable on light sandy or loamy soils. Sowed at the last working of staple crops like cotton or corn and is now largely used in seeding down orchards. Can be sown from July to November in the central and lower South. Crop can be grazed during the winter and if stock are taken off in March a full crop will be made. Sow seed broadcast at rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre and harrow in lightly. Experienced farmers who know Crimson Clover claim that the growing of it on land will increase the yield of a crop of corn following at least one-third and other crops proportionately. If you have never had Crimson Clover on your land you will find that inoculation of these seed with Farm-o-germ for Crimson Clover will practically insure success. (See Farm-o-germ Page 16.)

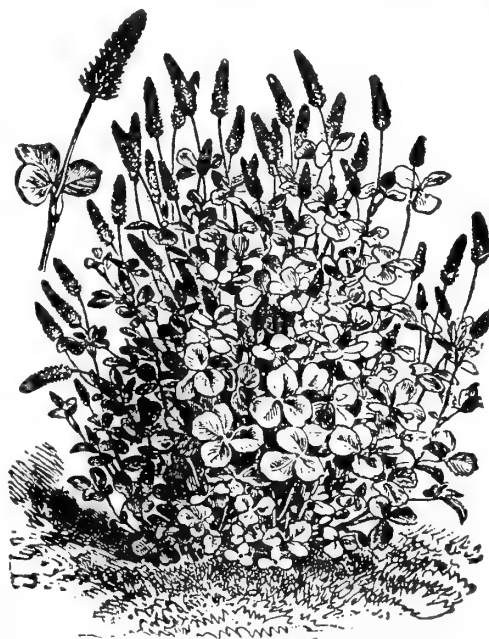
Like all other grasses and clovers the market price of Crimson Clover changes often. Write when ready to buy, asking for market price. Present price, pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 3 lbs, 75 cts. In quantity about 10 cents per pound, not prepaid. Write for prices.

Red Clover A perennial clover lasting for several years on proper soil. The use of Red Clover for permanent pastures is not advised in the lower South, but it seems to be admirably adapted to the hill parts of the South, especially the valley lands of North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as well as States further north. Makes two or more cuttings of hay each season and is fine for pasture and planting in orchards. Sow seed in either fall or spring at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre for best grade seed. We guarantee 98% purity or above in our Red Clover seed. Weighs 60 pounds per bushel. Write for prices when ready to buy in quantity. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, present price about 25 cents per pound.

White Clover A perennial clover. A fine grazing plant for cattle and sheep and can be sown any time from September to March. Used a great deal in both lawn and pasture mixtures. Found in almost every part of country and succeeds best on moist ground. If sown by itself use about 8 pounds per acre, but use much less seed in combination with other grasses and clovers. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, about 40 cents per pound.

Alsike Clover Also known as Swedish Clover. The best clover for wet lands and not suited for dry soils. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, present price 30 cents per pound.

Melilotus or Bokhara Clover A coarse clover resembling alfalfa in appearance but not very well liked by stock. As a land builder it has few equals. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, about 35 cents per pound.



CRIMSON CLOVER—"A Vegetable Gold Mine"

Grow Grass as Well as Kill Grass

Georgia bought during the year 1912 over twenty million dollars' worth of hay from outside the State, mostly from States further north. Hay is nothing but dried or cured grass cut at the time it is in its prime. It is one of the great staple crops of this country, our recollection being that in value it is exceeded only by the great staples of corn, wheat and cotton.

Georgia is a hay buyer. So is every other one of the distinctively cotton States. In the face of the fact, this drain of millions upon millions of dollars of our money, there are millions of acres in the South suitable for grass crops that are "laying out" in briars, pine saplings and brush. We have got so used to looking on grass as an enemy in our cotton and corn fields that we have formed the habit of looking on it as a pest instead of a valuable crop. Grass in a crop needing clean cultivation needs to be killed. Every place else it ought to be encouraged and grown as a crop. It's more profitable than corn or cotton per acre.

You need grass for pasture and hay for your stock, the merchant and dealer at your nearest town needs the hay and would be glad to buy it from you instead of sending his money to Atlanta, Birmingham or other southern city hay and grain dealers. The only reason you don't get your share of these millions of hay dollars is that you haven't got the hay. If you will just get these lands of yours that are "laying out" into grass either for pasture or hay crop you have taken another step forward toward a better agricultural and financial condition for yourself.

The South lacks cattle and it lacks grass. With grass land on your place you can grow all the cattle you have grass land for. Grass and live stock are an endless chain and as one farmer said: "We need more grass to grow more cattle to make more manure to grow more grass to grow more cattle."

Two points more on this grass question. While not a leguminous crop grass is a soil builder. Any land that has been in grass a few years makes marvelous crops of corn and cotton when put into cultivation again. Grass land don't wash away. A stand of grass holds land. If your lands are in grass that heavy shower or "gully washing" or "trash mover" storm is not going to carry your soil on down to the bottoms or on to your neighbors.

Plant grass. Look on it as a friend and not an enemy. Grass has a proper place on every farm and in its proper place it's the greatest friend and profit maker the farmer has.

Orchard Grass The most widely cultivated grass in the world and no other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates. One of the most reliable grasses for both pasture and hay. Not advised for

sandy lands but good on all clay lands that are not too wet. Any clay or loam that will make a fair crop of oats will grow Orchard grass successfully. Starts growth very early in spring and stays green well into winter. A quick grower and relished by all kinds of stock, especially when young. As a hay crop it is easily cured. Grows well in open ground or in forest pastures that have been cleared of underbrush. With proper care it is long lived. Sow seed at rate of three bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. When ready to buy write for quantity prices. Present price, highest grade seed, bushel (14 lbs.) about \$2.60.

Orchard Grass

Kentucky Blue Grass Too well known to really need description. An excellent lawn and pasture grass for limestone land or stiff clay lands that are not too dry. It's a waste of time and money to attempt to grow it on thin or sandy soils in the lower South. Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the best grade of Kentucky Blue Grass known, coming to us direct from the Kentucky farms. It's pure, clean, free from chaff and of high vitality. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for the extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on pure vital seed, free from weeds. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Can be sown from September to April, but October and November sowing usually give best results. Write for market price when ready to buy in quantity. Present price, pound, postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$2.75.

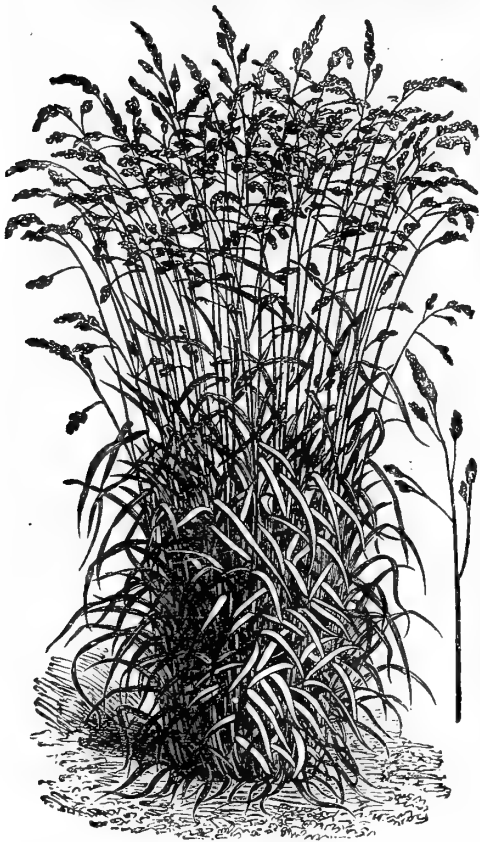
Tall Meadow Oat Grass One of the most valuable hay and pasturage grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable for and adapted to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle forming materials than timothy, but it is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as orchard grass and gives good results sown with it and red clover.

For hay should be cut as soon as it blooms. Tall Meadow Grass is best adapted for good, loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and even on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year.

When sown by itself sow at rate of 3 bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, the quantities usually sown are 1 bushel (11 pounds) tall oat, 1 bushel (14 pounds) orchard grass, and 6 pounds red clover. The addition of 4 pounds fancy clean Redtop or Herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increase the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given very satisfactory results. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, according to soil; it roots deeply, and is thus least affected by drought. It can usually be cut twice a year for hay and after being cut should be cured before being wet by dew or rain. It should be sown in the fall, from September on, according to latitude. Can also be sown during March and April. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. Present prices, pound, postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (11 pounds) not prepaid, about \$2.00.

Meadow Fescue A splendid hay and pasture grass for all the central South. Particularly valuable for late fall and winter pasturage. Sow at rate of 2 bushels per acre August to October and February to April. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel (14 pounds) about \$2.25. Ask for quantity prices.

Timothy This is one of the more strictly hay grasses. Valuable for North Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the hill and mountain sections of the Carolinas. Sow seed at rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Bushel (45 pounds) about \$3.75. Write for market price when ready to buy.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

HASTINGS' PERMANENT GRASS MIXTURE

Nine years ago a gentleman came to our Mr. Hastings with a request to make him up a mixture of grasses that would be permanent, something he would not have to plant over again every two or three years, something that would give all the year round grazing. The result of that request was a well proportioned mixture of nine different grasses and two clovers. It was planted on rather rolling red clay land. This year that pasture is in better shape, has a stronger growth of grass than it had when it was two or three years old. It has furnished continuous pasturage in wet weather and dry, in hot weather and cold. It has in addition to the pasturage furnished one heavy cutting of hay each year. At the end of nine years it shows no sign of failing, in fact, it's in better condition than it ever has been.

The above is a record of our Permanent Grass Mixture. The land it was sown on was barely medium in quality. It would not have made over a half bale of cotton per acre. Yet that ten-acre pasture has furnished pasturage for numerous cows and horses the year round for nine years. Wasn't it worth while taking the trouble to break up the land thoroughly, then harrow it down fine, put on 400 pounds of standard grade of guano, and then spend \$6.00 per acre for a heavy seeding? Not a stroke of work or a pound of fertilizer has been put on that ten-acre pasture since, and it's yielding its grass crop better now than ever before, and no sign of any let up.

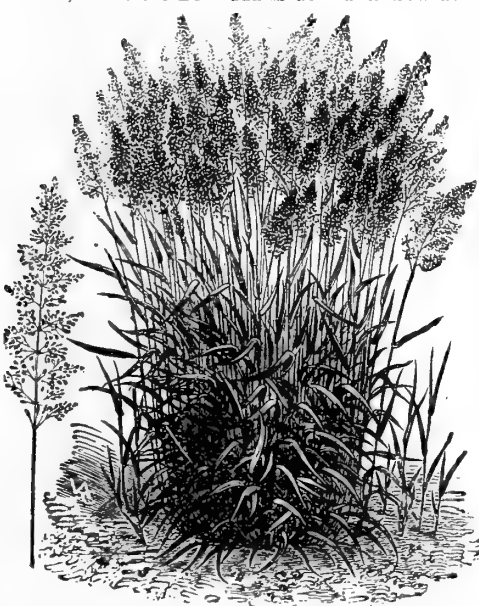
We have detailed this to show you that a thorough preparation and seeding is well worth while, and there should be just such a permanent pasture to furnish all year round grazing on every Southern farm.

There is no Bermuda or Johnson Grass in this mixture. It contains nine different grasses blended just right together with red and white clover. It's a mixture that will make a pasture quick and stay by you through many years.

Sow 35 pounds of Permanent Mixture per acre in October or November. Price, 35 pounds, \$5.50, F. O. B. Atlanta. All grasses and clover seed used in this mixture of the highest grade.

Italian Rye Grass An annual grass, very valuable for fall planting only. In the South it comes quick, completes its growth during spring and early summer. So rapid is its growth that several cuttings of hay can be made in one season.

It is also very valuable for use in Bermuda lawns during winter. After frost has killed the top of the Bermuda, burn it off, sow Italian Rye Grass on it liberally and scratch it in lightly with a rake. It will spring up quickly and make a green lawn during the winter, while the Bermuda is dormant. Sow at rate of two bushels per acre. Price, 30 cents pound, postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

fair amount of moisture, on river bottom land and on "seepy" hillsides. The first season the growth is rather weak, but it grows stronger each succeeding year. Will stand overflow. While it can be cut for hay once each year, its greatest value is as a pasture grass. For moist land it is one of the best grasses. Of this we handle only the very best fancy cleaned seed. Sow at rate of ten pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, about 20 cents per pound. Write for close market price when ready to purchase.

Genuine Rescue Grass This, the genuine Rescue, is a most valuable annual winter and spring grass for the lower South, making splendid growth even below Tampa, Florida. The reader must not confuse this with the so-called Rescue or Arctic grass so freely sold by North Georgia parties. Arctic grass is cheat or chess, one of the worst pests of the small grain fields.

Sowed in August or September the genuine Rescue Grass will frequently furnish a cutting of hay by February in the lower South, and another in April. If used for grazing (and it makes fine winter pasture), stock should be taken off by April 1st, to allow it to reseed itself for another season's growth.

Rescue Grass is well adapted to all the South as far West as Texas. It is not in any sense a pest, and can be killed out any time by close grazing so that it does not make seed. Sow seed in late summer or fall, at rate of about 30 pounds per acre. Prices, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. In quantity, not prepaid, 20 cents per pound.



Italian Rye Grass

Perennial Rye Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. Makes very heavy leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, September to December. Price, pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture. In that

section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about 3 bushels of seed per acre in October or November. We have a booklet on preparation of lawns which we shall be glad to mail you on request. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.15. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$3.25.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

A well known grass, succeeding well as a pasture grass on soils containing a



Genuine Rescue Grass, or Bromus Uniloides

USE FARMOGERM

It Will Help You Grow High Priced Fertilizer



This Tells the Story

use of Farmogerm in inoculation of seed is so simple that it can be done by anyone. With Farmogerm you don't have to have a chemical laboratory at your disposal for successful results as was the case with many of the other preparations.

We have been asked in the past to furnish clover seed and other legumes already inoculated. We have declined to do this, for the bacteria soon lose their vitality after being applied to the seed unless the seed is planted in a few days from time of inoculating. It is better and safer, now that these bacteria can be sent you safely, to have the planter do the inoculating and plant the seed within a few hours after inoculating the seed.

MAKES BETTER CROPS, SAVES FERTILIZER COST

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Farmogerm will help do both. Remember, however, that Farmogerm only acts directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these Farmogerm can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make a great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration below shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as we just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules" as they are termed, are little store houses of nitrogen, most costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen, will, if the seed be inoculated with Farmogerm, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda worth somewhere from \$25.00 to \$30.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.



These Nodules Gave 200% Increase

That may be a new way of putting it but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all of our soils are short of nitrogen.

The clovers, cow peas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa and some other leguminous plants all have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown the bacteria must be supplied before success can come. The best and easiest way is to supply them in the shape of Farmogerm. It costs \$2.00 per acre to inoculate. The Farmogerm comes in sealed bottles. All you have to do is add water, then moisten the seed before planting and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing. It's the quickest, cheapest, easiest way to improve soil there is.

This Farmogerm is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cow peas, soja beans, these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after a leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops, as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, vetches, cow peas, soja beans or peanuts.

Personally we have been watching very closely this matter of inoculation of the various leguminous crops ever since the attempt was made to put the bacteria in some form for safe distribution over 20 years ago in Germany.

Various methods were tried in this country, both by the United States Department of Agriculture and various firms and chemists. None of these methods proved satisfactory and it was only by the recent discoveries of Dr. Earp-Thomas that a safe and sure way of distributing these nitrogen gathering bacteria was made possible. We have been furnishing these bacteria to our customers for the past four years and there has not been a case reported to us where it has failed to give entire satisfaction. In this preparation of bacteria under the name of Farmogerm the bacteria can be kept in perfect condition and vigor in bottles and sent to you by mail. The



The use of Farmogerm on any leguminous crop means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and Farmogerm is used extensively on the Hastings' Farm every year.

Farmogerm Insures Alfalfa Success

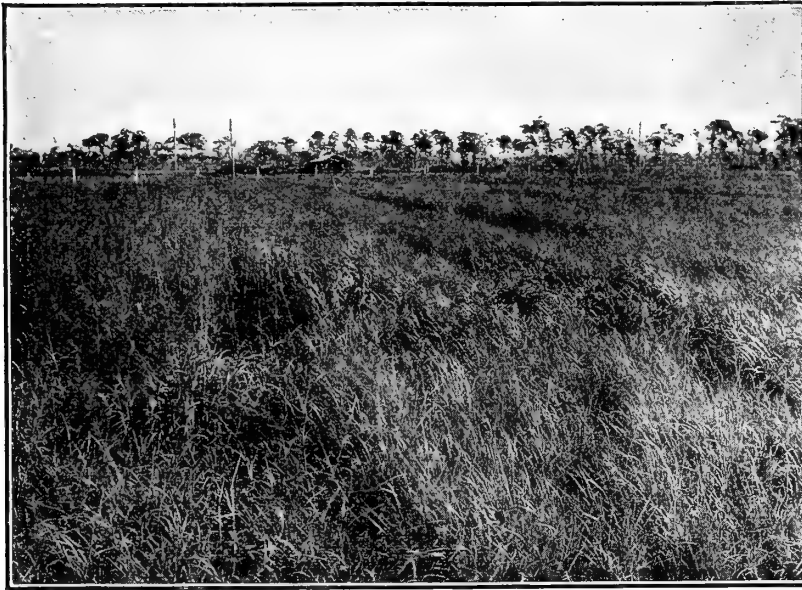
If there is one crop that is attracting world wide attention it is Alfalfa. If there is one crop that is valuable above all others it is Alfalfa. There has been more or less experimenting with Alfalfa in the South and much of this experimenting has been a failure because conditions were not right. Unless Alfalfa finds the nitrogen gathering bacteria for Alfalfa in the soil, either naturally or applied through inoculation, the growth is slow and weak and it is not able to hold its own against cold, when planted in the fall, or against weeds and grass when planted in the spring. Seed inoculation of Alfalfa insures a quick, vigorous growth right from the start, providing, of course, that your ground has been properly prepared.

If interested in this subject let us know and we will send you a booklet on Farmogerm. It goes into detail on this subject in a manner impossible in a catalogue like this.

Prices Farmogerm is put up in bottles, and packed in specially made cases so that shipment by mail is entirely safe. In ordering Farmogerm, be sure and state what kind of crop you wish to use it on, for each leguminous crop has its own special variety of bacteria. The bacteria for Alfalfa is worthless on Vetch, and the bacteria for peas or beans would be worthless for Alfalfa, so be sure and state what you intend to use it on. Do not ask us to send you split quantities. These bottles of Farmogerm are put up in laboratories (acre bottles) and we cannot divide, mix or change them. Price, \$2.00 per acre bottle, postpaid. We have Farmogerm for Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, White Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Soy or Soja Beans, Canada Field Peas, Vetch and Peanuts. Can also supply a mixed culture for garden peas and beans to plant about 400 feet of row for 50 cents, postpaid.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS

12 TONS OF DRY HAY PER ACRE PER YEAR, ST. LUCIE CO., FLA.



Field of Rhodes Grass Before Cutting (Fellsmere, Florida.)

RHODES GRASS CAN COMPETE WITH THE TIMOTHY OF THE NORTH

One of the great and important problems of Florida and the Gulf Coast sections is to secure an ample supply of fine hay, something entirely satisfactory for use on the farm and at the same time be marketable in the towns and cities in competition with that standard market hay, the timothy hay of the North.

In a recent letter to us from P. H. Roifs, Director of the Florida Experiment Station, Prof. Roifs says: "In Florida, the best land for the Rhodes Grass has been our hammock land, especially that which had a clay subsoil. * * * As to proper preparation of the soil, it is about the same as that which occurs with seeding other small seeds such as timothy, red top orchard grass, etc.

A Splendid Florida Report

Mr. Conrad Schlender, Lee County, Florida, writes us: "Planted seed of Rhodes Grass in the fall of 1911 and in 60 days it was ready for the mower. During 1912 I got eight cuttings and that on rather poor, sandy soil. Average height of Rhodes Grass is 3 feet, and on fertile spots, up to my chin. I cut it when in bloom.

"This year (1913) I got a crop in January, February and March. Weather was extremely dry in April but got a cutting on May 15th. Expect 10 cuttings of Rhodes Grass this year. It will spread out and smother Bermuda, Crab, Nut and even Para grass."

There is no grass that will produce greater tonnage to the acre than Rhodes Grass.

Good In Arizona Also

Mr. J. J. Thorber, Botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arizona, says: "I have had Rhodes Grass under observation for several years. It succeeds beautifully in our heavy clay loam soils and even in sandy or gravelly soils. Its growth is marvelous under our conditions."

We do not recommend Rhodes Grass for fall sowing in the Central South but for Florida and near the Gulf it is safe. Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

Special Rhodes Grass Circular If interested, ask for our special circular on Rhodes Grass, which goes into this subject more fully than is possible in this catalogue.

Prices Quarter pound package, postpaid, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, \$1.00 per pound.

It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section.

Rhodes Grass has been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last three or four years with most marked success.

Our Mr. Hastings visited the Fellsmere Farms at Fellsmere, St. Lucie County, Florida, last January and was especially impressed with the rank growth of this grass and its fully apparent value as a hay grass, something that Florida and the Gulf Coast section has long sought.

We were assured by Mr. Tillman, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre the previous year. Believe us, that is some hay crop per acre for sandy land.

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern timothy hay.

The illustrations shown on this page are from photographs taken on the Fellsmere Farms this spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces.

The source of seed supply of this Rhodes Grass has been more or less of a secret for several years, but we have succeeded in obtaining an ample supply of it and can furnish it in any reasonable quantities this summer and fall. Samples of our present stock of seed were sent to Fellsmere for test and its germinating qualities proved equal to the best seed ever planted there.

For Florida and the Gulf Coast sections all around to the lower Rio Grande valley, above Brownsville, Texas, we believe that Rhodes Grass will prove the most valuable grass ever introduced.

"The time of year for planting will depend greatly upon the year itself. Where a good moist spring occurs it is well to sow in the early part of the year. Toward the South, where there is no danger of cold weather, the sowing may be made in the fall, providing the soil is in good condition to make a moist seed bed.

Apparently no grass has been introduced in recent years which has better promise of becoming the competitor of the timothy of the North."

The above words from Prof. Roifs mean much. We have known him personally for years and he is a most careful man, one who always underestimates rather than exaggerates.



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the great publishing centers of this country. Out of the nearly one hundred publications sent out from Atlanta, there is one, **The Southern Ruralist**, that stands head and shoulders above all agricultural publications of the country in value to the Southern farmer.

We well remember the first issue of **The Ruralist** ever printed. It started out with 4 pages and about 500 circulation once a month. Now each issue contains from 24 to 56 pages, going twice a month to not less than 175,000 readers in all the Southern States.

Believe us, **The Ruralist** has grown beyond all expectations of its publishers. Why? Because it satisfies its readers. Because it's above all things a practical Southern farm paper, edited and printed strictly for Southern farmers. Because it brings to its readers in every issue something new and of value that they can use in helping in the solving of the farm problems that are constantly coming up for you and for us to solve.

We positively know that **The Ruralist** is the right kind of a paper for every one interested in farming and gardening to read. Thousands of our customers have either told us or written to us of its value to them and have thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

We read it regularly ourselves. We get many good ideas from it that help us in the farm work on the Hastings Farm.

Below you will find our special "Half Price" and "Money Back" offer. We have carried that offer for four years and in that time have received and turned over to the Southern Ruralist Co. over one hundred thousand subscriptions. In only one single case have we ever had a customer ask to have the paper stopped and his money returned under the terms of this offer. We believe that is fair evidence that every one of these hundred thousand people have found **The Ruralist** worth while reading and of value.

Why Not Read a Good Farm Paper

Yes, why not? Is there any real good, solid reason why you should not have **The Southern Ruralist** as a visitor in your home 24 times a year at a cost of 25 cents, the price of a couple of pounds of cotton, or about a peck of corn or a couple of feeds of oats? That's just about the cost of having it for a year under our offer below, with the chance to have your money back if you are not fully satisfied.

Now, we know that there is a prejudice in the minds of many farmers against farm papers or books on farm subjects. Is there any real ground for this prejudice against a thoroughly practical Southern farm paper like **The Ruralist**? We think not. It is true that there has been a whole lot of rot and nonsense printed in some of the northern farm papers that have been largely circulated in the South. It is also true that there has been a great deal of

impractical stuff printed in some Southern farm papers and in the farm departments of the weekly, semi- and tri-weekly issues of the city dailies published in almost every State. All the more reason then that you should read regularly a paper that is a thoroughly practical farm paper for the South.

There are a lot of farmers that won't believe that anything true about farming can appear in a paper or a book. You may have some of that kind in your neighborhood. If they see in the county weekly paper that Bill Jones killed John Smith over in the next county last Tuesday, they believe it. If they see in an agricultural paper that Henry Williams, of Sumter County, Georgia, increased his yield of cotton nearly a half-bale per acre by plowing his land three inches deeper with a two-horse plow instead of a "Boy Dixie," they won't believe it. Why? Just because it was printed in a farm paper.

We Don't Know All About Farming

Neither do you. We find and you find something new coming up every year on our farms. So do other folks. This is "farm news." It gets into the right kind of farm papers like **The Ruralist**. Plant diseases appear, insect pests are showing up right along, soils after being cropped too long require different treatment. Do you know how to handle all these things to best advantage when they appear? The chances are 99 times out of 100 that these subjects have been handled and handled rightly by somebody else and how to do it has been printed in **The Ruralist** long before the trouble ever shows up on your farm.

We have no patience with the farmer that will sneer at or condemn good farm information that comes in the printed page of paper or book and at the same time take it all in as gospel truth when some brother farmer who has gotten it from the paper repents it at a Farmer's Union meeting, at a fish fry or picnic or outside the church at "preaching."

We haven't got any better sense than to want to get all the in-

formation about farming we can and we don't care two straws how it comes to us, whether through the printed page of a farm paper or a book, or whether by word of mouth from a neighbor, or by letter from one of our seed buying customers.

First, last and all the time we need all the farm information we can get and so do you. This summer and fall catalogue goes to about 250,000 Southern farmers and gardeners. Of these about 100,000 subscribe for and read **The Ruralist** regularly. What of the other 150,000? Are you one of these? If so, why not send in your subscription now and try it on? Remember, you have the Hastings' guarantee to return your money if you are not fully satisfied. It's a fair offer. H. G. Hastings & Co. do not publish **The Ruralist**, but we have a very great interest in having it in the hands of every farmer in the South, for no man in the South can read **The Ruralist** for one year and follow its teaching, without being a better and more prosperous farmer in every respect. The men who make **The Ruralist** are shown on the opposite page.

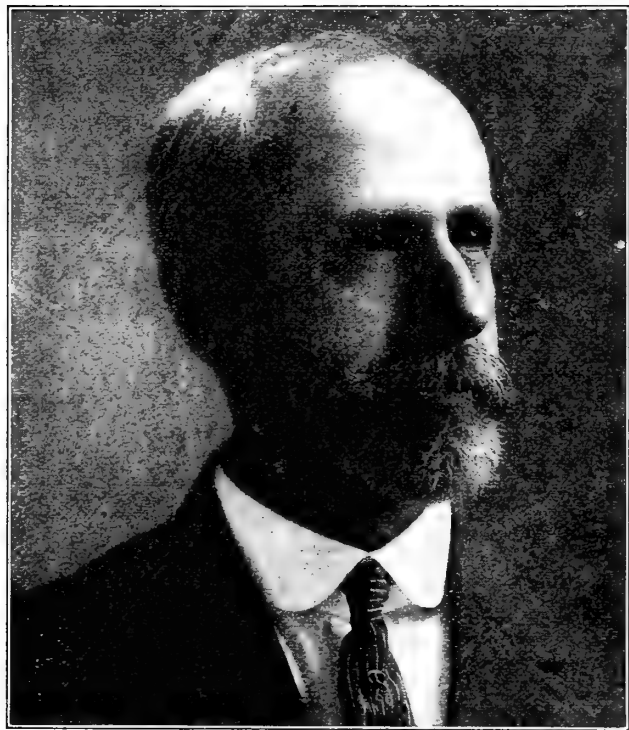
"Half-Price" and "Money-Back" Offer

The regular subscription price of the SOUTHERN RURALIST is 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the SOUTHERN RURALIST for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 3 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the RURALIST that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the RURALIST. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the RURALIST for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

The Best of All Farm Papers

AND THE PRACTICAL MEN OF THE SOUTH WHO MAKE IT

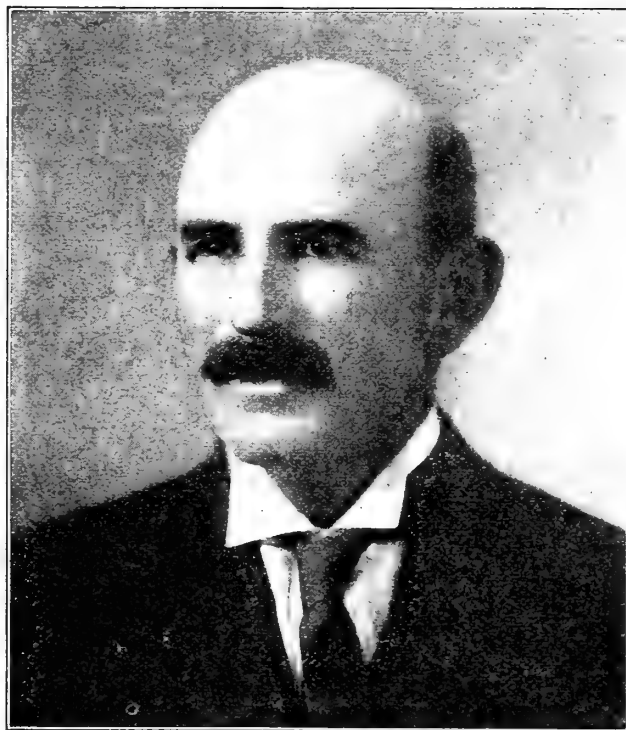


H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist

H. E. Stockbridge We don't hesitate a minute to say that in our opinion Dr. H. E. Stockbridge is the best agricultural editor on any farm paper in this country. First and above all things he is a thoroughly practical farmer, and one of very wide experience. Second, he is thoroughly equipped from a scientific standpoint. He is the owner of a large plantation in Sumter Co., Georgia. He has been director of both the North Dakota and Florida Experiment Stations, and when the Japanese government wanted to organize a national department of agriculture many years ago, Dr. Stockbridge was the man chosen and spent four years in that country. He is a man of both national and international reputation.

With all his scientific and practical knowledge he has a way of putting the great scientific facts and truths relating to farming in such plain, simple, understandable words that even the uneducated man is never at a loss to know exactly what is meant.

All agricultural matter for the Ruralist goes under Dr. Stockbridge's eye and you can rest assured that unless the information is practical and workable it doesn't get into print through the Ruralist.



F. J. Merriam, President Southern Ruralist Co.

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the few years that he has been at the head of the Southern Ruralist Co. Under his management the Ruralist has grown from a little 8-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 24 to 56 pages twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into 175,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida and later here in Georgia he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Dr. Stockbridge, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On his present farm near Atlanta he has to "buck up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., just as you do. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge know by actual experience and they pass this experience along to Ruralist readers through

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS' MONTHLY EXPERIENCE MEETINGS

In addition to the lines carried directly by Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge there are many special departments cared for by men specially fitted to handle these particular subjects. Among these is the Dairy and Live Stock Department, edited by C. L. Willoughby, professor of this subject in the University of Florida; the Veterinary Department, edited by Dr. Cary, veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station. Dr. Cary answering all questions asked by subscribers as to diseases and injuries of all kinds of live stock; the Horticultural and Fruit Growing Department, in charge of Prof. McHatton, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the Poultry Department so ably looked after by Mr. F. J. Marshall, a poultryman of national reputation.

With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge and the able gentlemen we have just mentioned we get just as much, if not more out of the special "What Farmers Are Doing" issues that come the middle of each month.

These middle of the month issues of the Ruralist are regular Southern farmers' experience meetings. The articles are written

strictly by farmers themselves. They give the actual farm experiences of men right on the ground, day in and day out, of the "one horse" farmer, the two or more horse farmer as well as the plantation owner. They all have their chance and tell it in their own language. The Ruralist is open to them all. They don't tell what they are going to do but what they have done and how they did it. You can't say that the experiences of all these hundreds of farmers who write for the Ruralist every year is theory. It's the actual statement of things actually done on their farms. They tell it to you through the Ruralist just as your neighboring farmer friend would tell you about his farm work and which you are always mighty glad to hear from him.

It's just this kind of information on every farm subject in the course of a year that makes the Ruralist such a valuable paper to nearly two hundred thousand Southern farmers. If you are not already a reader, take advantage of our special offer of "Half Price" and "Money Back" on the opposite page. It's a perfectly fair, square offer and we take all the risk of your being dissatisfied with your trade.

The Summer and Fall Garden

Most of our people seem to feel that they have done their duty when they have made garden in the spring, apparently forgetting that many of the vegetables planted during the spring months are quick maturing, soon reach maturity and are used up and nothing is put in to take their place. Others think that a turnip patch fills the bill for summer and fall planting and let it go at that. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the South continuous gardening or rather a continuous supply from the garden is a possibility the year round.

Several years ago one of the Atlanta papers used to publish a monthly crop report from each county in the State and along about June or July almost every county would report "gardens failing." Now gardens "dry up" in June or July most frequently because people stop working them, let the ground get hard and crusty. They "fail" both from this cause and for the reason that the people don't plant something else to take the place of the vegetables already used up. As a matter of fact that garden ground ought to be kept busy the year round and some of the most profitable gardening of the year can be done during the fall.

YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD ONE IN YOUR OWN STATE

Beans Bush varieties can be planted in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, also in North and South Carolina up to August 15th; in the southern half of these States named up to September 1st. Pole snap varieties like Old Homestead, also the pole and bush limas can be planted in the southern half up to August 15th. In Florida plant all kinds during August; the bush varieties during September, and in South Florida beans can be planted with more or less safety during all the fall months.

Beets The turnip-shaped varieties such as **Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip**, **Eclipse**, **Crimson King** can be planted in August in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas during August and first half of September. In the southern half of these States beet planting can continue until about October 15th. In Florida, Southwest Texas and many of the more protected Gulf Coast sections the plantings of beets may be continued during all of the fall and winter months. Beets are semi-hardy and will stand heavy frosts without serious injury. In Florida beets should be planted October, November and December.

Cauliflower Planting of cauliflower is not advised during the fall months except in Florida. Southwest Texas and well protected spots along the Gulf Coast. Seed had best be sown in late September or October for maturing in early spring months. Cauliflower will not stand heat and to be successful must be matured not later than April 1st in those sections. The same is true of broccoli, which resembles cauliflower closely.

Cabbage In the lower South, Florida, Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast sections this is the most important fall sown vegetable crop. Early varieties such as the Wakefields can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas in August for maturing before cold weather comes. In the southern half of these States plantings may be made in September and October of the later varieties, **Perfection**, **Surehead**, **Sure Crop**, **Centennial**, **Late Flat Dutch**, **Florida Drumhead** for maturing during the late winter months. In Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast sections and Southwest Texas, the bulk of seed planting should be during the month of October for March and April maturity. Cabbage is a half hardy vegetable and will stand considerable cold without serious injury, except when "in bud," that is the beginning of the formation of the head. If frozen at that time it is apt to run to seed without forming heads.

Carrots Suitable for August plantings in the northern half of the South, for September planting in the southern half. For Florida, Southwest Texas and close to the Gulf, plantings may be made almost any time up to December. The carrot is a vegetable that should be more largely planted in the South in the fall as well as in the spring.

Celery We do not advise the planting of celery in the fall except in Florida, Southwest Texas and in sheltered spots along the Gulf. In that section August and September plantings are the most desirable for March and April maturity.

Cucumber While looked on as an almost strictly spring vegetable it can be planted in August and early September for quick maturity along the Gulf Coast and in Florida. Limited areas of this are found profitable in South Florida for shipments North.

Eggplant Not advised for planting in the fall except in South Florida. July and August plantings will mature in that State in about 110 days and like cucumbers limited areas are found profitable for shipments from South Florida during the winter months.

Kale or Borecole The most delicately flavored of all the cabbage family yet entirely hardy in all parts of the South in any average winter. In the northern half of the South September and October sowings are the best. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections plant up to January 1st. Kale should be in every garden in the South for winter and spring greens.

With the wide range of conditions of temperature and date of killing frost it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule as to when and what to plant in the fall and the schedule given below in the various States is to be considered only as a general guide.

We would emphasize here as to garden work what we stated as to farm work on previous pages, be sure and give thorough preparation before planting. It saves work later and practically insures success where with indifferent or careless preparation success would be doubtful.

Below, we give an outline of garden work in the different States for the months, August to December, so far as it can be given. It is really surprising how many vegetables can be grown even in the central South from late summer and fall planting. Market gardeners plant something every month in the year even as far north as Atlanta and this should be a guide to those who think that gardening is something to be done only in the spring months.

Lettuce One of the most widely grown and largely planted of the "salad" vegetables. Requires rich or well manured soil and plenty of moisture for quick growth. In northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas sowing of lettuce can be made during August and up to September 15th. In the southern half these can be continued up to October 1st. In Florida, Southwest Texas and protected Gulf Coast points plantings may be continued all through the fall and winter, although the best months are October and November. Where the garden has cold frames or protected beds lettuce can be planted during all the fall months in the northern districts.

Mustard Largely planted in family gardens in both fall and spring. In the more northern sections of the South, August, September and October sowings are best. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections October sowings are the best, although in Florida continuous sowings can be made October to February.

Onions Plant sets of the hardy varieties (yellow Danvers and Silverskin) in the northern half in September and October; in the southern half plant from September to December. In the southern half, also Florida and Southwest Texas, plant seed of the Bermuda during October. Sets of all the onions can be planted all through the fall in that section but the Bermuda varieties from seed is preferable.

Garden or English Peas Extra earlies such as **John L.** and **Alaska** can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in August; in the southern half plantings of them can be made as late as September 15th. In Florida, South Texas and near the Gulf plantings can be made both of the extra earlies and second earlies such as **Home Delight** and **Bliss' Everbearing** almost any time during the fall and winter months. Peas are fairly hardy except when in bloom.

Radishes In the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and both the Carolinas succession plantings of radishes may be made every ten days to two weeks from August 15th to October 15th. In the southern half of those States, also Florida, plantings may begin in September and continue at intervals all through the fall months. Good or well fertilized soil with sufficient moisture to insure quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender radishes.

Squash We would not advise planting this in the northern half of this general district except between August 1st and 15th. In the southern half plantings can be made up to September 1st. In South Florida the bush squashes can be planted almost at pleasure any time during the fall months.

Spinach Most of our Southern people like "greens" during winter and spring and for this purpose there is nothing better than spinach. The seed does not germinate freely in warm weather so that planting should be deferred until weather cools down. It is perfectly hardy, standing any ordinary winter weather, making growth all through the winter and spring. For Florida and Gulf Coast sections November and December plantings are best.

Turnips This is the old standby in Southern fall gardens. In all the States except Florida, South Texas and immediate Gulf Coast sections the planting season opens with rutabagas in July and August, followed two to three weeks later with the bulb varieties of turnips such as **Purple Top Globe**, **Flat Dutch**, **White Egg**, **Purple Top Flat**, etc., followed in September and October with the "salad" varieties like **Seven Top** and **Southern Prize**.

100-Bushel Oats For several years Mr. Thos. G. Scott, of Forsyth, Ga., grew Apples Seed Oats for us. Two years ago we persuaded him to change his growing contract with us to our "100-Bushel." At the end of harvest Mr. Scott writes us as follows: "Am well pleased with the '100-Bushel' Oat. My average yield per acre will be away ahead of anything I have had before." We feel complimented. Mr. Scott is one of the most progressive middle Georgia farmers and a noted oat grower.

SPECIAL SEEDS FOR SUMMER AND FALL

HASTINGS' RIGHT VARIETIES OF RIGHT QUALITY AT RIGHT PRICES

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Write Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only except cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net. **Please read carefully our Special Premium Offer on back of Order Sheet.**

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of post office or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept Parcels Post stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

Special Express Rates We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10- or 15-pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents for a point when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS & CO. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. **No responsible seedsmen gives any warranty.**

SEND SPECIAL PARCELS POST STAMPS

We prefer that customers sending orders remit to us by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or else Registered Letter, and wherever the order amounts to One Dollar or over we allow you to deduct cost of the Money Order from the amount you send us. (See notice above, Cost of Sending Money).

We know that at times it is more convenient for you to send stamps with small orders and we are always willing to accept stamps in payment for seeds, but we must ask that you send us the Special Parcels Post Stamps wherever it is possible instead of the ordinary postage stamps used on letters.

The reason for this request is that the Postoffice Department requires that all packages of seed sent out be stamped with the Special Parcels Post Stamps.

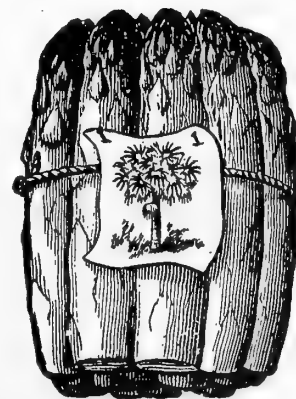
We have on hand at the time this is written over \$6,000.00 worth of the ordinary postage stamps which have come to us in payment for seeds during the last 5 months, and which we have been unable to use because the Postoffice Department requires us to use the Special Parcels Post Stamps on all packages.

With this statement you can readily see the reason for our request that whenever it is necessary for you to send stamps in payment for seeds, that you send Parcels Post Stamps instead of ordinary postage stamps as in the past. We prefer 1, 2, 5 and 10 cent Parcels Post Stamps. If these are not obtainable, send ordinary postage stamps, but only 1- and 2-cent ones.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When well up, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting, put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on Asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and stronger in growth than many of the later introductions. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.**

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid, large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this fall in the lower South and save six months' time. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. **50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.** Roots ready about November 1st. Orders booked now.

French Globe Artichoke (No. 3) A vegetable little known or liked by Americans. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00.**



Palmetto Asparagus

"THERE IS NO GARDEN SEED LIKE HASTINGS'."

Gentlemen:—I have ordered seed from you both in the spring and fall and have never been better pleased in my life with garden seed. Your turnip seed is especially good. I had last fall ¼ pound of your "White Globe and Improved American Rutabaga" and raised specimens of each kind weighing from 4¼ to 7½ pounds. My wife says: "There is no garden seed like Hastings."

C. L. M. WRIGHT, Burk Place, La.



Hastings' Excelsior Early Refugee Beans

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (No. 25)

The standard green podded bush bean for both market and home gardens in the South. An all right bean when the seed stock of it is right and ours is exactly right. Fine, meaty and round podded; very vigorous, early and prolific, uniform in ripening—a most profitable variety to grow. Look out for cheap seed of Valentine beans offered at an especially low price on the market, much of which seed will make flat, shucky pods. You can't get inferior Valentine beans from us; you might get them elsewhere. Ours are just what you want if you plant the Red Valentine. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Full Measure (No. 19) A new thoroughbred round green podded bush bean that we can offer only in limited quantities this fall. A fine quality, long bearing, absolutely stringless bean, about five inches in length and remaining in good, tender eating condition for several days after the pods grow to full size. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.**

VARIETIES SOLD OUT—CANNOT SUPPLY Many varieties of beans made a very short crop. We are entirely sold out of the following varieties and cannot supply them this fall: Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Rust Proof Wax, Griswold's Wax, Prolific Black Wax and Burpee's Bush Lima.

Extra Early Black Valentine (No. 23) This bean is steadily making its way into favor as a market bean for the shipper for either fall or spring plantings, many shippers preferring it to Red Valentine because of its greater hardiness and resistance to bad weather conditions. It's extra early, a heavy bearer and holds up splendidly in shipment to Northern markets; equally good for home gardens, especially for Florida and Gulf Coast sections. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.**

Davis' White Wax Bean (No. 29) Immensely productive market gardeners' variety, bearing large, handsome, almost straight pods, 5 to 6 inches in length. A first-class shipper for the Northern markets; remarkably "rustproof." While its eating qualities are not of the best, still its handsome appearance in market makes it a ready seller at top prices. Seed of this variety is white and can be used as a shell bean for winter use if desired. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

Round Pod Kidney Wax (No. 21) A selection from Wardwell's Wax with entirely round pods. Plants strong and sturdy, long, round, handsome stringless pods; solid, meaty and crisp. Early and productive. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

Hodson Wax Bean (No. 22) A bush wax variety, very popular with Florida shippers; strong, vigorous grower, with pods about five inches in length, nearly straight, thick, flat and meaty; very tender and of excellent quality; neither extra early or very late in season but a good medium. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.**

Hastings' Valentine Wax (No. 24) Grows 15 to 18 inches high, making strong stalks. Has produced well grown pods in 37 days from planting; one of the earliest wax beans grown. Pods meaty and almost stringless; remarkably free from "rust," holds a long time without becoming tough. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

White Mexican (No. 28) Also known as Prolific Tree Bean. Good for "snaps" or dry for winter use like "Navy Beans." **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid.**

BUSH OR BUNCH BEANS

For Late Summer and Fall Plantings

Culture If you don't plant beans in late summer and fall you lose a good part of the "bean season." Beans can be planted all through the summer in the Central South up to September with safety. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections they can be planted still later. Late summer and fall plantings often yield heaviest crops. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop a bean every 3 or 4 inches, covering about 2 inches. Keep soil stirred frequently and when about to blossom draw the earth up close around them.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans (No. 14)

For late summer or early fall plantings there is no better bean than Excelsior Refugee, where earliness of maturity, heavy bearing and resistance to hot summer sun is wanted. For the home garden it is all right; for the market gardener, for local market, or shipment to Northern cities it is a money maker. It is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer, of medium sized, round, very finely flavored green pods. No other variety equals it in ability to withstand either extreme wet or dry weather without serious injury; holds pods well up off the ground. We recommend it fully for either early or late plantings if you wish to combine sureness of crop, quality and quantity. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$4.25.**

Improved Round Pod Refugee or 1000-to-1 (No. 13)

Sold Out. None of It Obtainable Until the 1913 Crop Is Ready in December



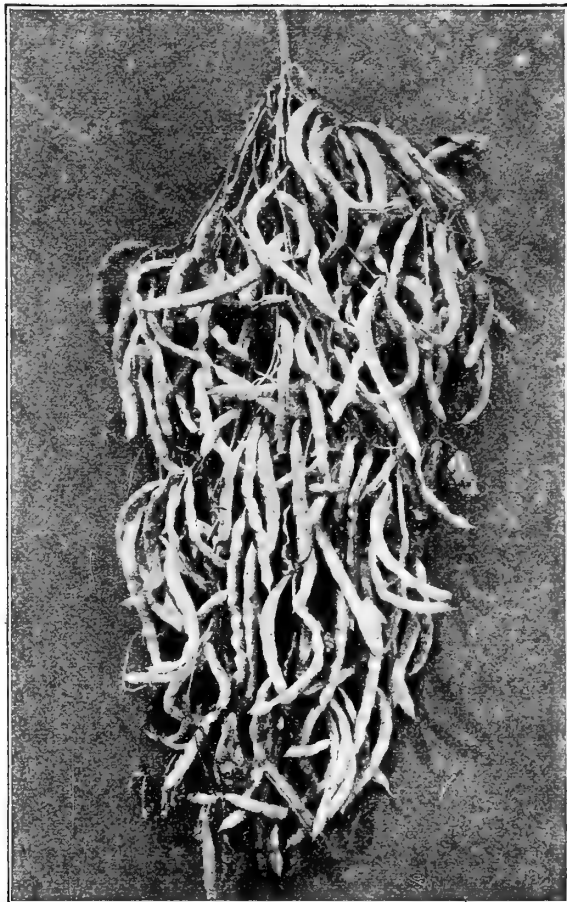
Extra Early Red Valentine

"SNAP BEANS UNTIL FROST"---DRY BEANS FOR WINTER

Most gardeners in the South neglect a splendid opportunity in late summer and early fall. These pole varieties all reach maturity in about 50 days planted during July, August and early September, bear heavily, furnishing a supply of "snap" beans 'til frost and, if a part of the pods are left to fully mature, there is always an abundance of dry shelled beans for winter use. The same is true of the lima varieties, both pole and bush. Be sure and plant pole beans in August and September. It will pay you well.

McCasland Pole Bean (No. 26)--It's a Wonder

A large white seeded pole bean of Georgia origin, introduced by us in 1912. Pronounced by every seed trade expert, who has seen it growing, as the best pole bean in existence. Our illustration on this page shows its enormous productiveness, the photograph being taken of a single matured vine from our seed crops of this variety. Its productiveness you can see, the quality of the beans as "snaps" is unexcelled, while the large, pure white beans, shelled for winter use, surpass anything ever grown in the South. The McCasland, wherever it's grown, is now acknowledged to be the bean that beats "Kentucky Wonder." Packet, 15 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint, 40 cents; quart, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.00.



New McCasland Pole Bean

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder (No. 15)

The most famous and widely known of all the pole varieties. Very productive, as much as a peck of green snap beans having been picked at one time from a single vine. From summer planting it will begin to bear, continuing until frost and furnishing an abundant supply of rich, meaty tender pods from 6 to 12 inches long. Not as desirable as the McCasland Bean for dry beans because of its dark color when matured. Also known as the Texas Prolific Bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean (No. 12) A popular variety of white-seeded pole beans and an especially heavy bearer from both spring and late summer plantings. Pods are entirely stringless and of rich, buttery flavor. The beans are extra large, round, white and make splendid shell beans for winter use when allowed to fully mature. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.50.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean (No. 31)

In this variety you can have a wax pole bean equal in all respects to the old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder, in vigor of growth, size and quality of pods, earliness, length of bearing, fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large, white and make a most excellent shell bean for winter use, thus giving an excellent variety both for snap and shell beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.50; not prepaid.

Florida Butter The only sure bearing pole lima bean.

Lima Bean (No. 27) You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butter beans for fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; not prepaid.

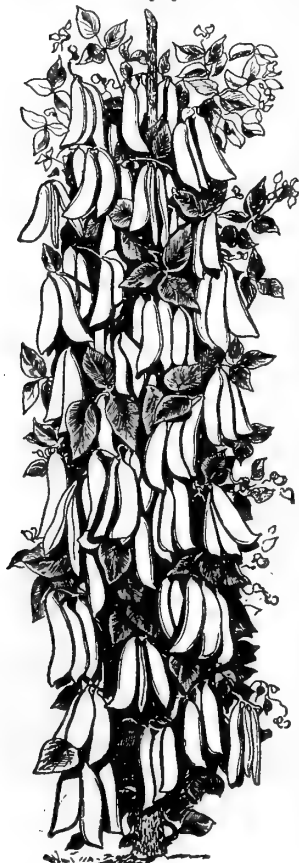
Small White Lima or Sieva Bean (No. 9) Except Florida Butter this is the surest bearer of all the pole lima varieties in the South. Also known as the "Sewee" bean. Immensely prolific, good quality and a great favorite for use either green or dry. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Large White Lima Pole (No. 10) The best of the large white seeded pole limas, not very satisfactory when planted in the spring, but a heavy bearer in the fall. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Southern Creaseback Bean (No. 11) Fine for shell beans for use in winter, also known as "Fat Horse" bean. A strong grower and heavy bearer; pods tender when small but as they get full grown become tough. Beans are pure white and most excellent for shell beans for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, \$1.50; not prepaid.

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima Bean (No. 17) The most prolific bush lima grown; of Georgia origin, flourishing in the driest weather and almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. One of the most valuable of all the lima varieties, the only objection being that the seeds are of a light brown color. This is the heaviest bearer of all the bush limas. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded lima varieties, being a true bush form of the small lima or "Sieva." Begins to bear with summer planting in about 50 days. It is one of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.



Florida Butter Bean

Plant Hastings' "100-Bushel" Oats This Fall

on a few acres of fairly well prepared land and you won't have to run to the supply merchant when your corn gives out in the spring.



HASTINGS IMPROVED
BLOOD TURNIP BEET

HASTINGS' GARDEN BEET SEED

Note Practically all of the good beet seed is grown in France. The disastrous floods in that country followed by extreme heat and drought have cut down the yields of seed until there is almost a beet seed famine, some of the most popular varieties turning out only 10 to 15 per cent of a crop. Naturally prices for good beet seed are very high as a result of these conditions.

Culture Sow in rich, well manured or fertilized ground, after same has been deeply plowed or spaded; sow thinly in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. In this latitude sow from July to September 15th, in Florida and the Gulf Coast sections plantings can be made from September to January. The seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled after planting, providing the ground is dry or sandy. When 2 to 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches, in stiff clay not over 1 inch. Quantity of seed required, 1 ounce to 50 feet of row, 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet (No. 45) Most popular variety for home use and near-by markets. An improvement by our growers over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color a deep blood red. A fine even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration from a photograph; medium early and very productive, tender, free from stringiness and very sweet, good for either home or market use and most valuable variety for succession sowings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Crimson King (No. 46) Off turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 weeks from time of sowing. A splendid all-seasons' beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42) An extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots. When young flesh is sweet and tender but becomes stringy with age and we do not advise it for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

BEET SEED SCARCE The floods and droughts in France for two years have caused very short crops of Beet Seed.

Bastian's Extra Early (No. 48) An old, well-known variety but suitable only for family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40) The most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens for late summer and fall planting. Fine form, smooth, and free from stringy roots. Small top, rapid growing. Color a deep blood red, which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender, a heavy bearer and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed upon the market, either locally or for long distance shipments. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Lentz' Extra Early (No. 50) A splendid variety which is a great favorite for market gardeners in certain parts of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as the Egyptian but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a deep blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Small top and in favorable seasons can be used in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. If you want a first quality, extra early beet the Lentz will please you. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

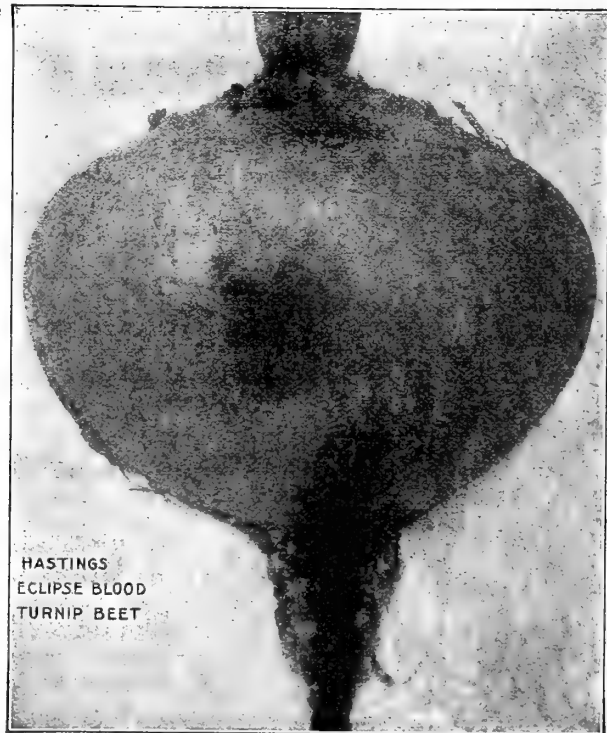
Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for late use, intermediate length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. Color a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet and remains in good condition for a long time after maturity. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite in the South, has long, smooth blood red roots growing well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these should be planted in every garden for use after all the other varieties are gone. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Extra Early Bassano (No. 52) Well known, early, rather flat variety of beet for home gardens only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale (No. 43) A beet grown for its leaves only. The mid rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus, the other portion is cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Yellow Turnip Beet (No. 47) Almost identical with our Improved Blood Turnip Beet except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of these alternating with red beets make a pleasing show on the table. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



HASTINGS
ECLIPSE BLOOD
TURNIP BEET

**Hastings' Seeds Always Please
Planters in the South**

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEED

Every year sees an increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel or Sugar beets for stock feeding purposes. It is almost impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than the Mangels, Sugar beets and White Belgian carrots. They are all immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. In the Middle South seed should be sown only in the spring but in Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings can be made all through the fall and winter. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre. Both the Mangel and Sugar beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from 1 to 10 pounds of seed each year and they find that it pays them well.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface; are usually 18 inches to 2 feet long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Large White French Sugar Beet (No. 51)

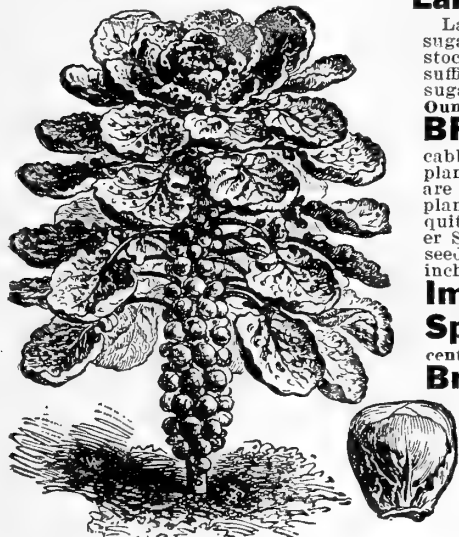
Largest and one of the best of true Sugar beets and the rich sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content when grown South is not sufficiently great to make them profitable for manufacturing sugar but they are a most profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS A very highly esteemed member of the cabbage family, especially desirable for late summer and fall planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast section. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are quite hardy and live through the winter in all parts of the lower South. Quality and flavor are much improved by frost. Sow seed in July, August or September and when plants are 4 to 6 inches high transplant to open ground, like cabbage.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts (No. 59) A most desirable variety for the South, producing compact "sprouts" of the very best quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2; postpaid.

Broccoli A vegetable very closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as that for cauliflower and in the southern States in the hands of any expert cauliflower grower is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing cauliflower by the high price of the seed. To those we recommend Broccoli; there are two varieties which do well in the South, the only difference being in the color of the heads.

White Cape (No. 56)--Purple Cape (No. 57) Each, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts



Our Jumbo Mangel Beet

FIRST COST OR LAST COST---WHICH?

It's human nature to want to save money in the cost of things, regardless of whether those things be shoes, corn, sugar, flour, meal, fertilizers, plows or seeds.

We must confess to a large and able bodied feeling of that kind ourselves, but what is cost anyhow? Is it only the actual money we pay out for an article when we buy it or are there other things to be considered? It's well for us all to think about these matters.

On many things there are set standards of quality. Wherever that is true the first cost is the only thing to be considered.

If you go to a mule market to buy a mule you see mules of all sizes, conditions and prices. There is a real visible difference between the different mules. There is a perfectly clear reason for price differences that you can see. You don't buy the sorriest looking mule in the lot just because the price asked is the lowest, do you?

Now, as to seeds. There is no set standard of seed quality in this world. With most seeds little can be told of their value from looks. A low priced lot of seed may look as good as a higher priced and valued lot. The value of any lot of seed depends on the amount of care the seed grower has put on that seed crop. First cost in seed buying comes to little or nothing. It's what you get out of that seed in the way of a crop that counts, not first cost.

We can get certain varieties of seeds grown for us by certain growers for 60 cents per pound that we are paying other growers \$1.00 to grow. Do we buy the 60-cent seed? Not on your life. If we did buy the 60-cent stock, we could do either one of two things, either sell to you 40 cents a pound lower or else make 40 cents per pound more. We do neither. We cannot afford to sell you that 60-cent seed under any circumstances. Why? Because we count the last cost as well as the first cost.

If we sold you the 60-cent seed, no matter what price we sold it at, when harvest time came we would see our finish, so far as selling you any more seed of any kind at any price. You would have an unsatisfactory crop due directly to the fact that the seed quality was not right.

We count the last cost as well as the first cost in dealing with you. We can't afford to sell you seeds that would make you quit trading with us in the future. In turn you can't afford to buy seeds from any one that are not of the highest standard of quality, for in buying low grade, low priced seed for every cent you save in first cost you are pretty apt to lose a dollar in the crop.

First cost or last cost. Which should you consider in seed buying?

HASTINGS' "PREMIER" CABBAGE SEED

ALWAYS "HEADS UP" IN THE SOUTH ALL RIGHT



A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY" grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed. See description and prices below.

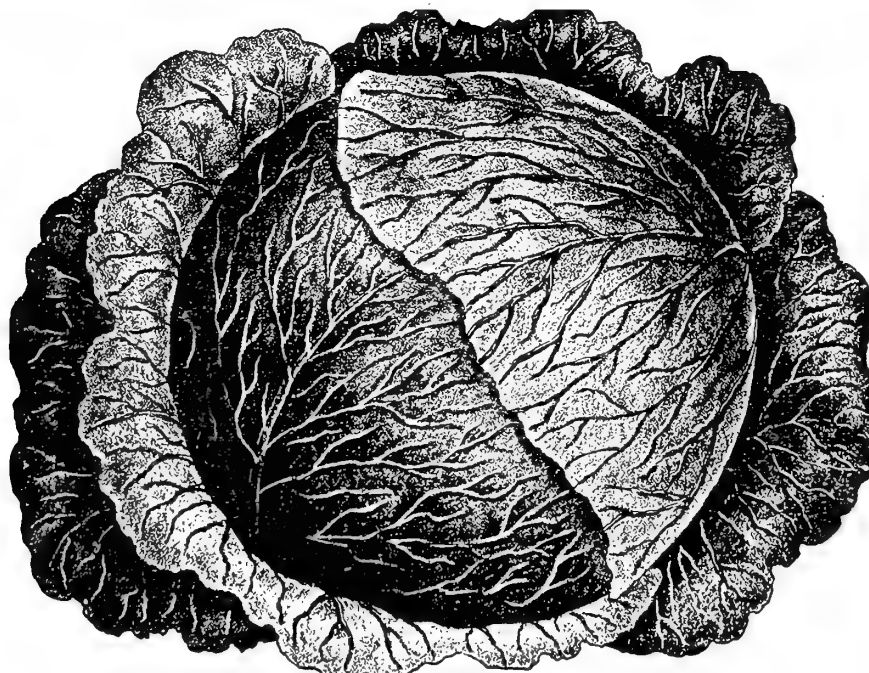
"Premier Brand"

REMEMBER, every packet, ounce or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us of every variety is "Premier Brand" Seed, the very best that can be grown. :-: :-: :-: :-:

No vegetable crop is so dependent, for full success, on seed quality as cabbage. We realized this before we had been in the seed business many years and set out to obtain the very best cabbage seed quality obtainable. We succeeded and named our cabbage seed "Premier Brand Seed." It is the very best quality of cabbage seed grown. Every pound of it is strictly American grown seed. Every ounce of it is grown from heads inspected and approved by one of the great cabbage experts of this country before it is replanted for seed production. Every packet, ounce or pound going out from this house is exactly the same high grade of quality. It couldn't be better if we charged you \$10.00 per pound for it.

It is specially adapted to planting in the Southern States. It makes good with our customers wherever and whenever it is planted in the South.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP CABBAGE (No. 101)--Large, Early, Flat



Hastings' Sure Crop. Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage.

This is the earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. For the last twenty years we have sold it in every State in the South and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety with the possible exception of Sure Head. It is fully adapted for either fall or spring planting, for shipment, for nearby market and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds; very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size and well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightly cared for scarcely a single plant will fail to form a good marketable head. Color, a dark green, holding up well after being cut. This is an exceptionally good variety for late summer planting in the southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, for September-October plantings in Florida. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1b., \$2.00; postpaid.

Hastings' All-Head Early (No. 121)

Hastings' All-Head Early is the finest, medium size, flat early cabbage. Note illustration on this page, reproduced from a photograph of a single head of our All-Head Early, grown by one of the Atlanta market gardeners. We think that you will agree with us that it's a cabbage very hard to beat. A medium early, flat head variety, weighing 5 to 6 pounds, a sure header with half a chance, and well named "All-head," as it has very few loose outer leaves. One week earlier than the famous old "Early Summer." We are sure that you will be pleased with it. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; 1b., \$2.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Seeds Please

CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE

THE MOST LARGELY PLANTED SHIPPING VARIETY IN THE SOUTH

(No. 110) Photographs show exactly what is there. That's one reason why we print here this illustration from a photograph of Mr. New Noakes of Nueces Co., Texas, and six heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage grown by him on his farm near Corpus Christi.

The field was not gone over carefully to find the best specimens. Far from it. Mr. Noakes cut a wagon load of cabbage just as it ran in the field. These six heads were taken directly from a wagon load and photographed. This illustration represents a combination of a good cabbage grower, good land, good cultivation and right quality seed of one of the best varieties.

For a main crop cabbage for either shipping to northern markets, for nearby markets or for home use you will find Centennial Late Flat Dutch just right. On very rich land it sometimes grows a little too large, but on average lands in the South it grows to just about right size for general market purposes.

It is our best variety of large Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, and a first-class shipper. It is a good variety for planting anywhere in the South to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter and spring. There is no variety equal to it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. For an all-round valuable variety for the market gardener and shipper it cannot be excelled. Plant it this fall.

Prices Premier Brand Seed. Large packet, 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch

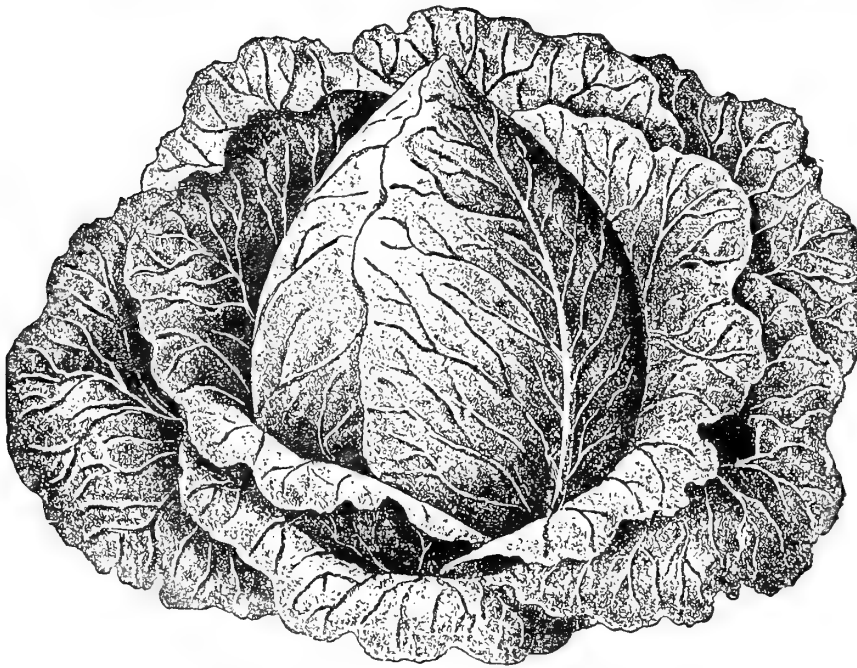
(No. 125) Next to our Centennial Late Flat Dutch the most popular cabbage in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for a market and shipping variety. This is a splendid strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage, just a little later than the Early Flat Dutch varieties, just a little earlier than Centennial. For best results a trucker should divide his crop between the two, for it will insure a longer shipping season, the Centennial immediately following Stein's in maturity.

Prices Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



Mr. New Noakes and 6 Heads Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown in Southwest Texas

HASTINGS' "BIG 5" CABBAGE COLLECTION



Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage.

HASTINGS' LONG ISLAND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

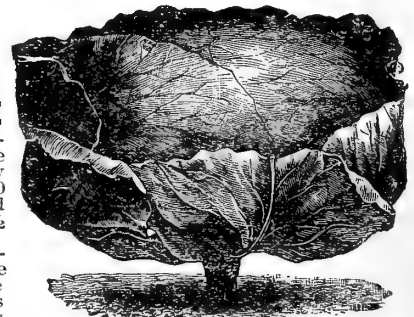
(No. 105) The largest, earliest, surest heading of any of the large Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger, and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half to two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than the Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage, and makes a splendid first early cabbage for family use. **Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.**

Hastings' Florida Drumhead (No. 115) Please don't make the mistake of thinking that because this superb Drumhead variety is called Florida Drumhead that it is only adapted to the State of Florida. We have yet to find any part of any Southern State where this variety does not grow to perfection. Earliest and best of all the Drumhead varieties for the South. It has stood the test of 20 years' planting in the South, and is always a favorite for either market, shipping or home use. Resists both heat and cold. Short stemmed, medium early. Grows compactly and leaves turn in, as shown in the illustration. Large, solid, and well flattened on top. **Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

We have been carrying this "Big 5" Cabbage Collection for a great many years. Sometimes we think we ought to drop it because we have been selling it so long, but customers who bought it fifteen years ago continue to buy it, together with hundreds and thousands of new ones. So long as the "Big 5" continues to grow in popularity we shall keep on selling it. The sale of this collection keeps up and grows just because it gives the largest value that the seed buyer can get in cabbage seed for 25 cents. It gives an all season's succession in cabbage for every family in the South. It's popular with all home and market gardeners; and gives greater returns in quantity and quality of cabbage than you can get from any other house in the country. Every seed in this collection is "Premier Brand" quality. You make no mistake when you plant it. Since we first introduced a cabbage collection we added another splendid variety, so each purchaser gets five packages, five varieties for the 25c.

Our "Big 5" now consists of one full size packet each of 5 of our best varieties for the South: Hastings' Sure Crop, Hastings' Long Island Wakefield; Hastings' Florida Drumhead, Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch, and Hastings' Genuine Surehead. No better cabbage combination than this collection can be made. By buying it in this collection you get for 25 cents what would cost you 45 cents at full catalogue price. You can get more "crop" out of 25 cents invested in the "Big 5" than anything you can get from any other seed house.

25 Cents, Postpaid



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage (No. 124)

This new cabbage of ours comes as near perfection for the South for late summer or fall planting as any we have ever seen. An absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers and for a second early or main crop cabbage it has no equal. Heads the firmest and most solid we have ever seen, surpassing even Danish Ball Head in that respect. Heads weigh 5 to 8 pounds; in maturing comes in about the same time as Surehead. A first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment and entirely adapted to late summer and fall planting anywhere in the lower South or Florida. It will stand greater extremes of heat and cold than any other variety. Its remarkable hardiness and vigor make it the very safest cabbage that you can plant. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care, and a well cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. **Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.**

Farthest South--14 Tons Per Acre

As Homestead is the farthest South on the mainland of any station in the United States I thought it might interest you to know that I have planted 5 acres of cabbage from seed purchased from you. This cabbage is turning out over 14 tons per acre.

B. A. Weidlin, Bada County, Florida.



Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage.

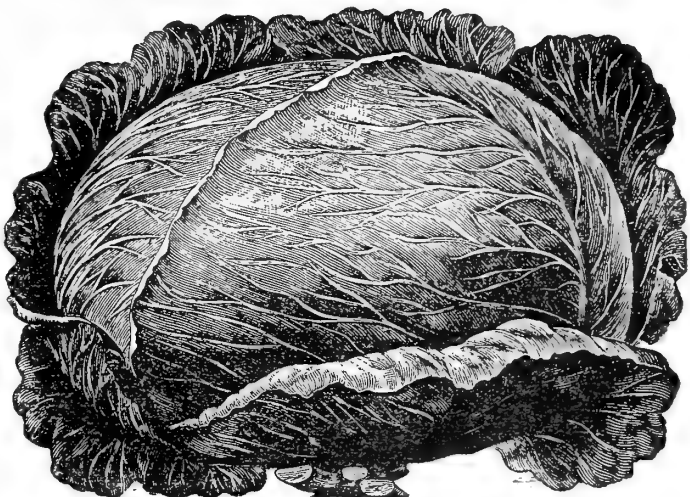
HASTINGS' GENUINE SUREHEAD CABBAGE

(No. 120) We have sold a great many thousand pounds of seed of our Genuine Surehead Cabbage during the past sixteen years, and it is today the most popular cabbage for main crop that we have on our list. Our special strain of Surehead (Premier Brand Seed) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety, and has the good points of each combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. It's good for spring planting everywhere, and one of the best for summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in winter and spring. It's hardy, a good keeper and a good shipper. Invaluable for the home garden and one of the best for market. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead Cabbage in it. Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; pound, \$2.00.

Early Summer (No. 122) A popular early flat Cabbage, coming in 10 days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch (No. 109) An old time favorite and standard for planting in the South, especially in family gardens and for nearby markets. Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75.

All Seasons (No. 100) As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. Premier Brand Seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Succession (No. 116) "Succession" is largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but it is nearly double the size of those varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header, and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; pound, \$2.00.

Danish Ball Head (No. 111) A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, thriving well in thin soils and exposed situations. Heads medium sized, very firm and hard. A splendid cabbage for late planting. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

North Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103)

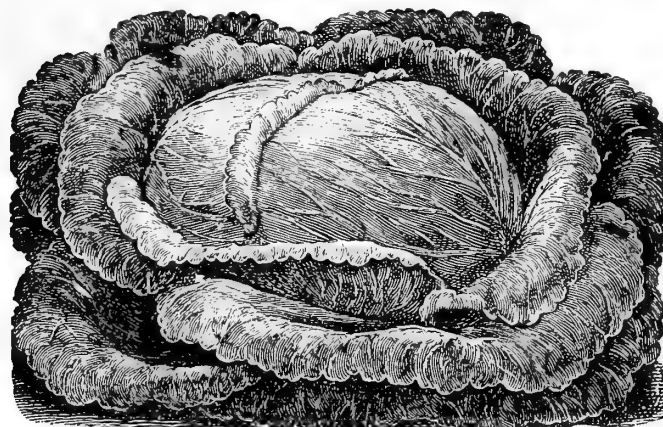
The tenderest and richest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Premier Brand Seed. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117) The best variety of red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Green Glazed (No. 112) A rather loose heading variety, really about half way between cabbage and collards. Its greatest value is in its resistance to insect attacks during the summer months, as they very seldom attack it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

"No Garden Seed Like Hastings."

Gentlemen:—I have ordered seed from you both in the spring and fall and have never been better pleased in my life with garden seed. Your turnip seed is especially good. I had last fall ½ pound of your "White Globe and Improved American Rutabaga" and raised specimens of each kind weighing from 4¼ to 7½ pounds. My wife says: "There is no garden seed like Hastings'." C. L. M. WRIGHT, Burk Place, La.



Succession—A Splendid Market Gardener's Cabbage

Early Winningstadt (No. 104) An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh 1½ to 2 pounds and are pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60; postpaid.

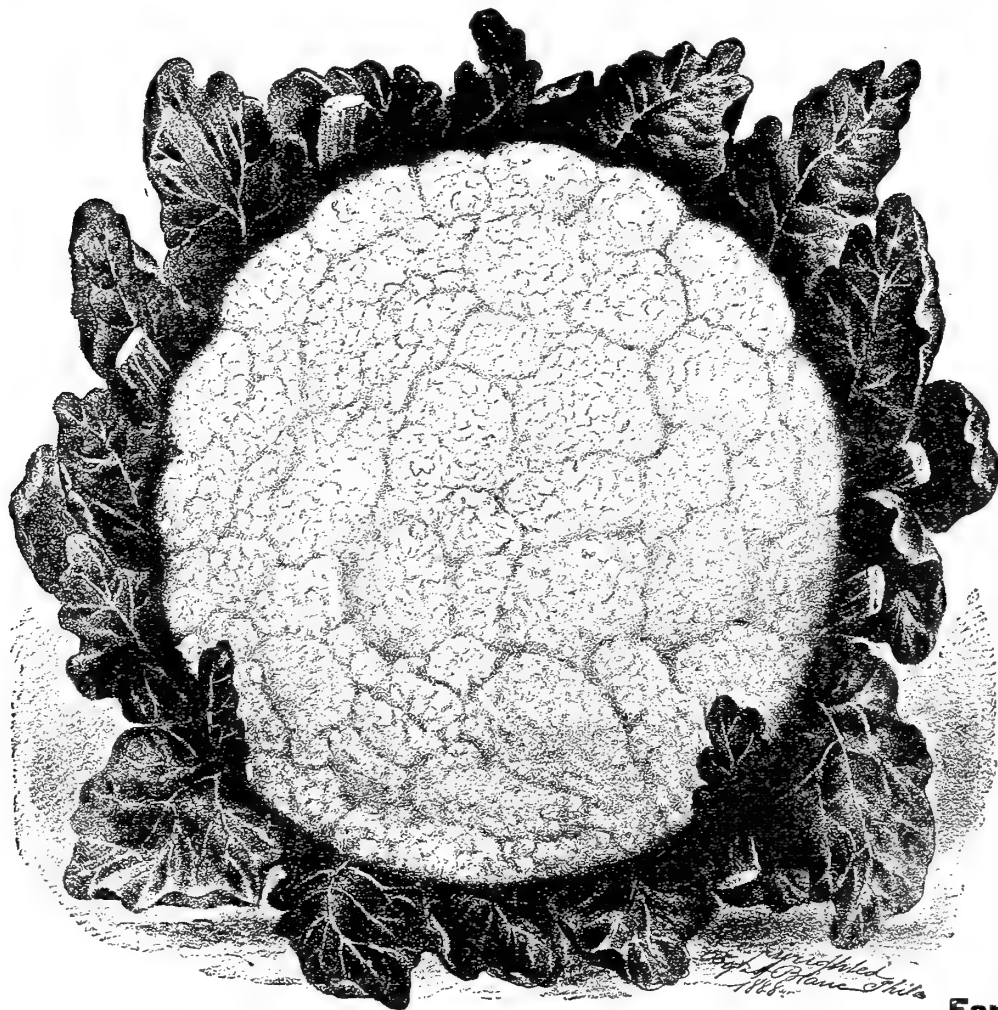
Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) A variety similar to our Centennial Flat Dutch but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield, about two weeks later in maturity and weighs about 1 pound more to the head. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead (No. 114) Similar to our Florida Drumhead but larger and two to three weeks later in maturity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

WHY NOT MEET "GOOD GARDEN LUCK" HALF WAY?

Yes, why not? Most garden "bad luck" comes from planting doubtful seeds bought from "boxes" in the stores. You can meet "good garden luck" a little more than half way this summer by promptly ordering and planting Hastings' Seeds. With half a chance they won't disappoint you.



GILT EDGE CAULIFLOWER

The Best Early Cauliflower
For the Southern States.

Chervil (No. 131) An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for a salad. Sow it broadcast in October or November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

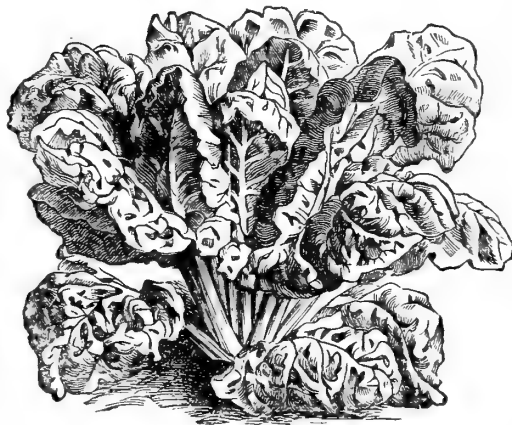
Cress Water (No. 133)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.
Extra Curled or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra Curled (No. 132). Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

Large Green Cabbaging (No. 194)—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Dandelion Improved Large Leaved (No. 192). Sow in October and November in Florida and along Gulf. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Endive Early Green Curled (No. 193)—The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Collards

CAULIFLOWER

We import our Cauliflower Seed direct from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower seed of any value is produced in the United States. We furnish you the highest grade of seed and do not charge you from 50c to \$1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow or Blue Seals on Package.

Culture Does best in rich, well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 or 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow the seed in Sept., Oct. and Nov.

Our Gilt Edge (No. 85)

We introduced "Gilt Edge" Cauliflower in the South in 1883. Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 18 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener, which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 lbs. and 8 oz., the largest head of early Cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, Gilt Edge is like the Snowball, but is much larger, a sure header and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to Gilt Edge where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Packet, 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.

Early Snowball (No. 86)

A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00.

Extra Early Paris White (No. 87)—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

Le Normand's (No. 88), Late Algiers (No. 89) and Autumn Giant (No. 90), each, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

COLLARDS

A great many people look upon the lowly collard, or "Georgia Cabbage," as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now there are thousands of collard patches scattered over the South, and most Southern people like them. The collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Sow any time up to September 1st.

Southern or Georgia (No. 135)

This variety is the old time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; lb., 75c.

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

COMES TWICE A MONTH. SEE OUR SPECIAL OFFER ON PAGES 18 AND 19. YOU NEED IT.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

Our Prices Include Payment of Postage

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and for flavoring soups. **Seed Crop Almost Total Failure.**

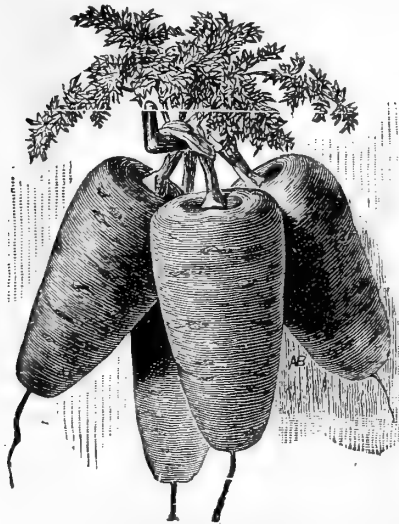
Sow seed in shallow drills in July, August and September. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida and near the Gulf sow seed in September to December.

Chantenay (No. 65) This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Half-Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents.

Danver's Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

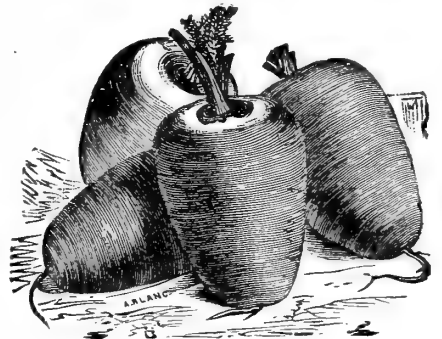


Chantenay Carrot

Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80c.

Oxheart or Guerande (No. 66) This fine variety is the best of the short-tined, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Large White Belgian Carrot (No. 70) The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted and that is that the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.



Oxheart Carrot

Celery

For late summer and fall planting celery is strictly a crop for Florida and the lower Gulf Coast country, sections not ordinarily subject to extreme cold during the winter. It is a most important commercial crop for Florida and there is no reason why it should not be just as largely and successfully grown in South-west Texas as a market crop.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (No. 77) A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 75 cents; ounce, \$1.50; ¼ pound, \$5.00; pound, \$18.00. Seed Very Scarce.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers are light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

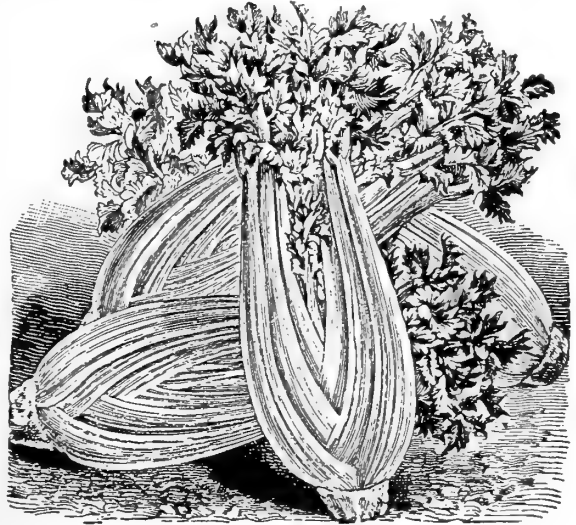
Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume (No. 76) Giant Pascal (No. 79)

Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Celeriac (No. 75) or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; ¼ pound 50 cts.

Culture Celery requires rich and moist soil. If not rich it can be made so by proper fertilizing. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections sow seed in August and September in shaded beds, covering seed not over half-inch. When 6 inches high transplant to open ground. Celery planted as above should be ready for marketing in following March and April. This crop frequently brings in as high as \$1,500.00 per acre.



Savannah Market Celery

SMALL ORDERS -- WE LIKE THEM

Thousands of seed planters think that a 10- to 50-cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome at HASTINGS'.

Hastings' Cucumber Seed

FOR SUMMER AND FALL PLANTINGS

There is a steady increase in the planting of cucumbers all over the South in summer and fall during late years, and limited plantings are usually found to be more profitable than in spring. In this latitude cucumbers can be planted in July and August and later farther South. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are profitable as a shipping crop. If insects trouble you, dust them with Bug Death, the safe but sure insecticide. (See page 43.)

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE (No. 180) The one best variety of

Finest Extra Dark Strain for the gardener for nearby markets and the family garden. Our illustration on this page shows its size and shape perfectly. In size, shape and prolificness it's right for all purposes. For the cucumber shipper it has the great advantage of "holding up" in color during long distance shipping, reaching market with the same fresh appearance that it had on the vine in the field. It has all the good points a cucumber can have and none of the bad ones. It's always crisp, tender and fine looking, and in color it's just the right shade of green. During the past six or seven years we have sold thousands of pounds of the **Hastings' White Spine** and that is the very best evidence we can give you that it is an "all right" cucumber. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots, not prepaid, 70 cents per pound.**

THE KLONDIKE CUCUMBER (No. 185) When the Klondike

Our Special Strain introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points but it was so irregular that we did not care to catalogue it until it had been bred up to a satisfactory strain. We have now a special strain of it which is regular in size, color and growth and we are sure that you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Extra early, very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.**

Davis Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber in shape, rich dark green color, uniformity and regularity in size; is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is almost unsurpassed. This is a favorite with shippers in some parts of Florida and Texas; it is almost seedless, one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds that are contained in it when in slicing condition are so small and tender that they are almost unnoticeable. It is an exceedingly prolific variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.**

Early Fortune Cucumber (No. 175) One of the more recent introductions and is very much liked by market gardeners in parts of Florida and Texas as a variety for shipment to Northern markets during the fall months, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. Early Fortune is of a very deep green color and does not show up much white color before maturing as does most of the old strains of the **White Spine**. Stays plump and fine looking long after reaching markets in the North. It's of good shape, very regular growth and an extra dark green color, very seldom found in the older strains of cucumber. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.**

Improved Long Green (No. 181) One of the old time favorites of the South. Fruits extra long, of good size and holds the dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, making a splendid slicing cucumber. When 3 to 4 inches long they are fine for pickling. A good variety for planting at all times, from earliest spring to late summer and fall. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER (No. 184) One of the best for late summer and early fall planting, being a specially vigorous grower, vines often attaining twice the length of the common varieties. The young plants are bushy but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. Fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine dark green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, has few and very small seeds and is fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is a very prolific variety and the fruits being raised well above the ground they never suffer from wet weather or insects, the vines being practically proof against mildew and continue bearing until very late. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.**

Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186) This is our most popular variety for home gardens on account of its everbearing character; first fruits are ready very early, then the vine continues to flower and produce fruits continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked or not, thus differing in this respect from all other varieties. A single vine would show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth. Splendid for slicing, but size is rather small, but they are perfect in shape and of a fine green color and just the right size for pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents; postpaid.**

Early Frame (No. 182)--Chicago Pickle (No. 183) Two well-known varieties. **Early Frame** is a desirable variety for home gardens for slicing. **Chicago Pickle** is strictly a pickling variety. Each, **packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

BEST CROPS IN 20 YEARS IN ALABAMA

"I have been a market gardener for 20 years, selling vegetables in our town, but this has been the best crop I ever made, grown from Hastings' seeds. Made some Sure-Head Cabbage weighing 15 pounds, from All-Head 7 to 10 pounds. All of your varieties the finest I have ever seen. I broke the record here on cabbage and tomato."—J. JOHNSON, Sumter Co.

FINEST CUCUMBER ON EARTH—EXTRA DARK STRAIN OF HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE CUCUMBERS FOR SOUTHERN TRUCK GROWERS

EGGPLANT

While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of eggplant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant one-half pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190)

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 17 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.25.

Early Long Purple (No. 191)

Very early variety, suitable for family gardens only. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

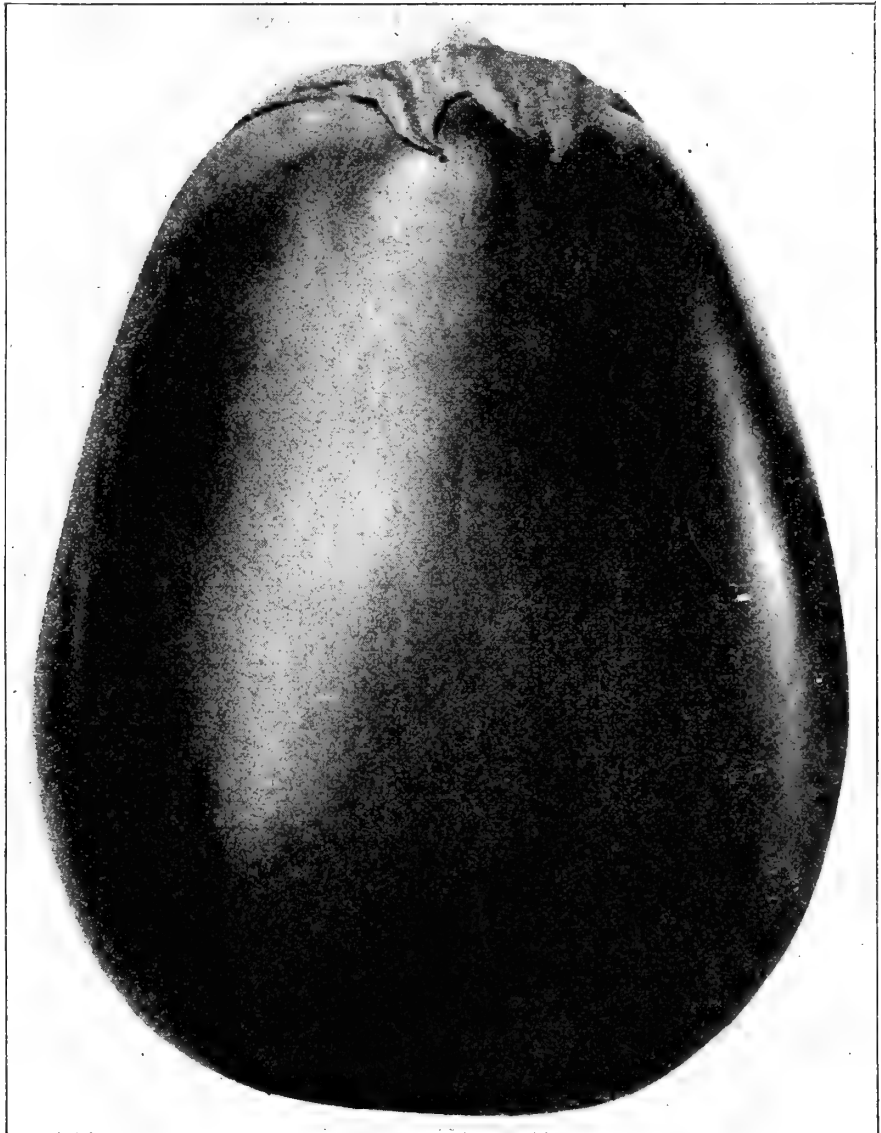
Leek, Large Carenten (No. 203) Leeks are very similar to onions except that they do not make bulbs. The stems grow quite large and are cut up and used in soups or else boiled like onions. The culture is the same as for onions. Sow at same time.

The Large Carenten is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

KOHL-RABI A vegetable largely grown by the German gardeners. Has a very delicate flavor.

Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi (No. 202)

The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green. They are of a delicate cabbage-like flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

BORECOLE OR KALE FOR WINTER GREENS

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collard. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the Central and Lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched by frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored, and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better.

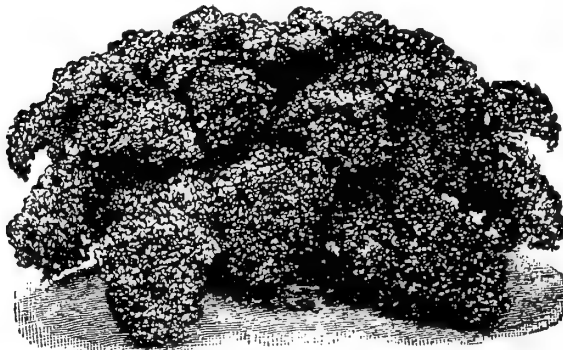
Early Green Curled (No. 200) Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents..

Tall Green Curled Scotch (No. 201) Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Everybody Satisfied With Hastings' Seed

"Your seeds have always given me satisfaction. Other customers of yours in this section have only praise for your seeds."

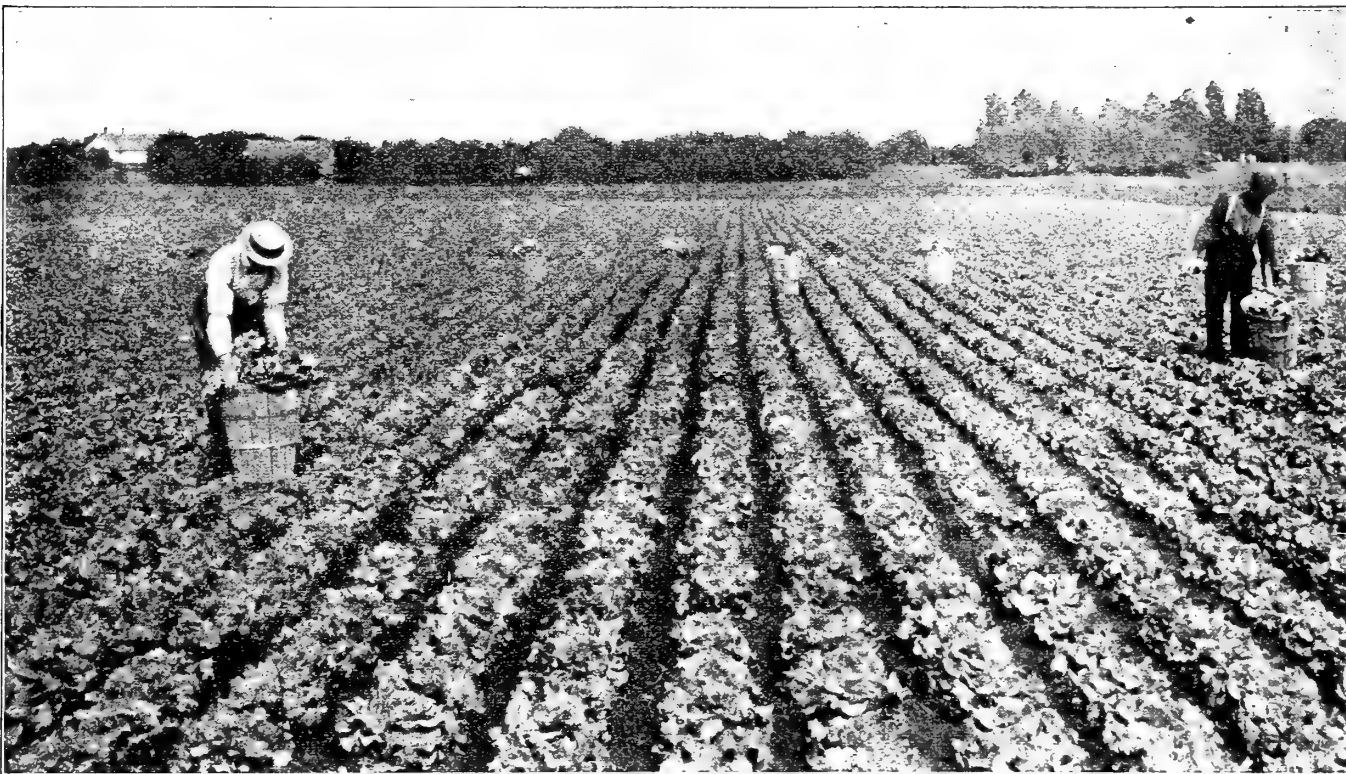
T. A. JACKSON, St. Landry Parish, La.



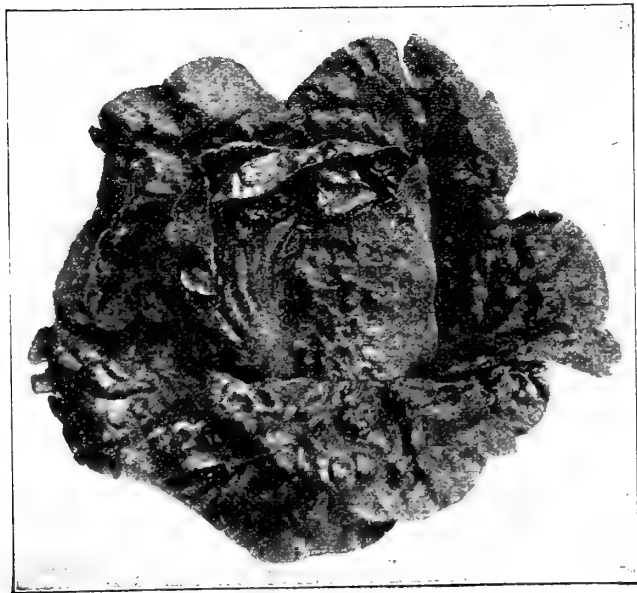
Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole

Hastings' Lettuce Seed For Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties and in addition to supplying nearly one hundred and seventy-five thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER** have no equals. The high quality of **HASTINGS' Lettuce Seed** is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and a slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world and the crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year during the growing season so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS'** standard. Do you know of any other seed firm where the head of the house or even an employee will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right?



A Field of Our **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment. Note the Regularity of Growth. OUR Seed Does It



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce.

BIG BOSTON (No. 210) The illustration shows a field of **BIG BOSTON** lettuce from our **Big Boston** Seed. It is perfection in that variety and you cannot buy any **Big Boston** lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is the standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the purest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid, 5 pounds, \$5.00.**

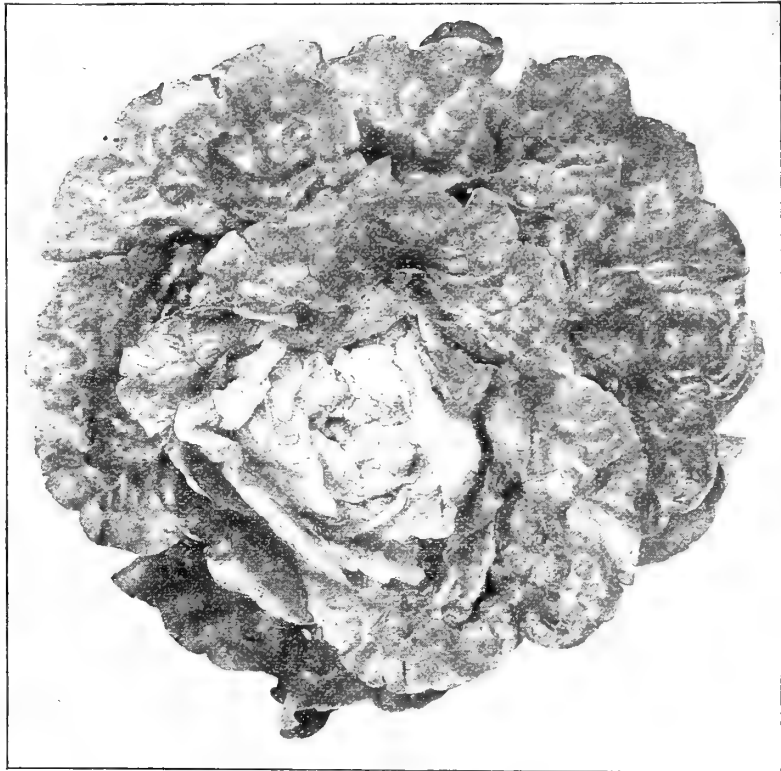
HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE (No. 211) One of our earliest in-roductions and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping variety but belongs to the crisp leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches extra large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head being almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Especially good for fall and winter plantings in Florida and the Gulf Coast. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216) A beautiful as well as useful variety, being exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" variety. Is a hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

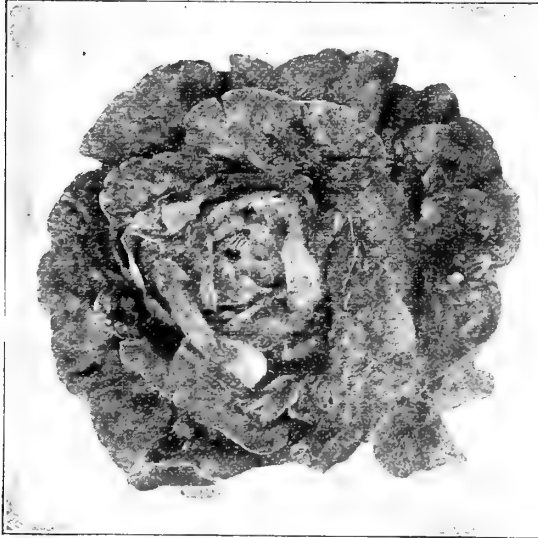
Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our favorites. It has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 17 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads; heads quickly, and is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; 5 pounds, \$4.50.**

Hastings' Superba Lettuce (No. 212) The biggest lettuce, a most beautiful, solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness, and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.**



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221) (See illustration to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.25.**

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, \$5.00.**

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids, Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction, Prize Head, All-Year-Round, Salamander, B. S. Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos, B. S. Tennis Ball. Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

BERMUDA ONIONS

A Money Making Vegetable Crop For the South



White or Yellow Bermuda Onions from Hastings' Seed in Florida. This crop netted the grower nearly \$1,000.00 per acre.

A Word About Losses on Onions

For the first time since the Bermuda Onion became a commercial crop in the South the growers generally lost money. Last season's Bermuda Onion operations were disastrous to the grower's pocket.

There is no use in beating about the bush or attempting to conceal it. The growers generally lost money, in fact many who have been carrying on their operations with insufficient money have "gone broke."

At the same time we are just as firmly convinced as we ever were that the Bermuda Onion as a crop is the safest and on an average the best paying crop in the South, or rather in the sections of the South adapted to Bermuda Onions.

Based on information which we have gathered during recent months, we believe the outlook for a profitable market next spring is the best we have had in years.

Let's analyze the onion situation as a whole. There was a reason for the troubles of last spring and it is well for us to look into them.

Onion growing has been on a boom all over the United States for the past three years. Acreage in the onion growing districts of the North increased by leaps and bounds during 1910, 1911 and 1912, the increase in 1912 being especially large.

Apparently our Northern friends thought there was no limit to the amount of onions the markets could stand. On top of this largely increased acreage in 1912 came a bumper yield per acre, so far as we can learn about the largest average yield per acre ever known.

When the extent of the Northern crop became known, prices steadily declined. The Northern growers held on to their product, storing hundreds of thousands of bushels away for the winter, hoping for better prices in the spring.

Spring came and with it came the dumping on the Northern and Eastern markets of this enormous surplus of stored onions. Naturally, the already overloaded onion market broke down completely and the very finest quality of the ordinary Northern commercial varieties of onions were sold at from 25 to 75 cents per 100-pound bag in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large markets.

The movement of the Bermuda Onion crop ran up against that kind of a market condition and naturally prices averaged too low to afford anything but a loss to the grower and shipper. In the 24 years that we have watched the Northern markets and the shipments to them we have never seen such a condition as existed in the onion market during the past spring months.

The past season is past. It was financially disastrous to onion growers generally, North, South, East and West. Let's forget, if we can, past losses and look ahead.

What are the prospects? Better, in our opinion, than for years. This opinion is not guess work either, but is based on a careful investigation, a canvass made of some 50 of the leading seed houses of the United States that sell, in large quantities, seed of the onion varieties usually planted in the North, the onion territory that furnished this market-breaking surplus.

We wrote these houses, asking them how their sales of onion seed this past spring compared with 1912. At this time practically all of them have replied and almost without exception they have reported decreases of from 20 to 50 per cent in onion seed sales compared with 1912.

This alone indicates that the Northern acreage in onions this year is the smallest for several years and based on this there will be no hold-over surplus to interfere with the profitable marketing of the usual quantities of Bermuda Onions from the South in the spring of 1914.

In these letters from seedsmen it is especially significant that some of the heaviest decreases reported are from houses whose principal sales are in the heaviest onion growing territory.

While there have been losses by the Bermuda Onion growers in the South, it is equally true that there have been much larger losses on the part of Northern onion growers.

If we were in the onion growing for market business, we would, if anything, plant as much or more acreage than following years when prices were high enough to be very profitable. Losses one year usually result in cutting out the speculative growers, leaving the way open for the regular year after year grower to market his product at profits above the average.

Twenty-four years' observation of the growth and sale of Southern vegetable crops shipped to Northern markets show that when the price of a product is low one spring it's almost invariably high the next year. Why? Because there are thousands of growers who get easily discouraged with one year's losses and either jump to some other crop or else largely reduce acreage.

We know that the acreage of Bermuda Onions is going to be largely decreased this fall. The Northern acreage has been cut way down. Based on this, it is our perfectly honest and we believe well founded opinion that the grower who plants Bermuda Onions in the Southern States in the fall of 1913 is sure of a profitable marketing in the spring of 1914.

A MILLION DOLLAR CROP FROM OUR SEED

Twenty-two years ago we began talking about Bermuda Onions as a commercial crop. At that time it was unknown except in a limited part of Florida. We knew the Bermuda Onion and had full confidence that when once well known it would take its rightful place as a market variety and put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Southern truck growers' pockets. The gradual development of this crop in Texas, Florida and other States has fully justified our judgment. It is now one of the greatest if not the greatest in value of the Southern vegetable crops.

Barring the movement of the crop last spring which went into the worst overloaded onion market this country has ever seen, it has proven the best paying crop. In Southwest Texas, during the season, solid train loads of Bermuda Onions go forward daily to Northern markets, bringing back to the growers from one to two million dollars per year.

This development of a new and great industry was possible through genuine Bermuda Onion seed, pure, well bred seed from this house. If it hadn't been for **Hastings** there would probably be no great Bermuda Onion industry today.

Notwithstanding the losses of last spring, it is today the very safest and most profitable vegetable crop grown in the South. Except on very rare occasions the Bermuda Onion grower has a good steady market for his product, seldom netting less than 1½ cents per pound, frequently 3 to 4 cents per pound.

Bermuda Onions are fully adapted to South Texas, the coast sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, all of Florida and the valley lands of Southern California.

Let the consumer once get a taste of a genuine Bermuda Onion with its sweet, mild flavor and he will buy no others so long as Bermudas are on the market.

No gardener who has suitable land should fail to grow Bermuda Onions, no matter whether it be for house use, nearby markets or for shipment North. It's the

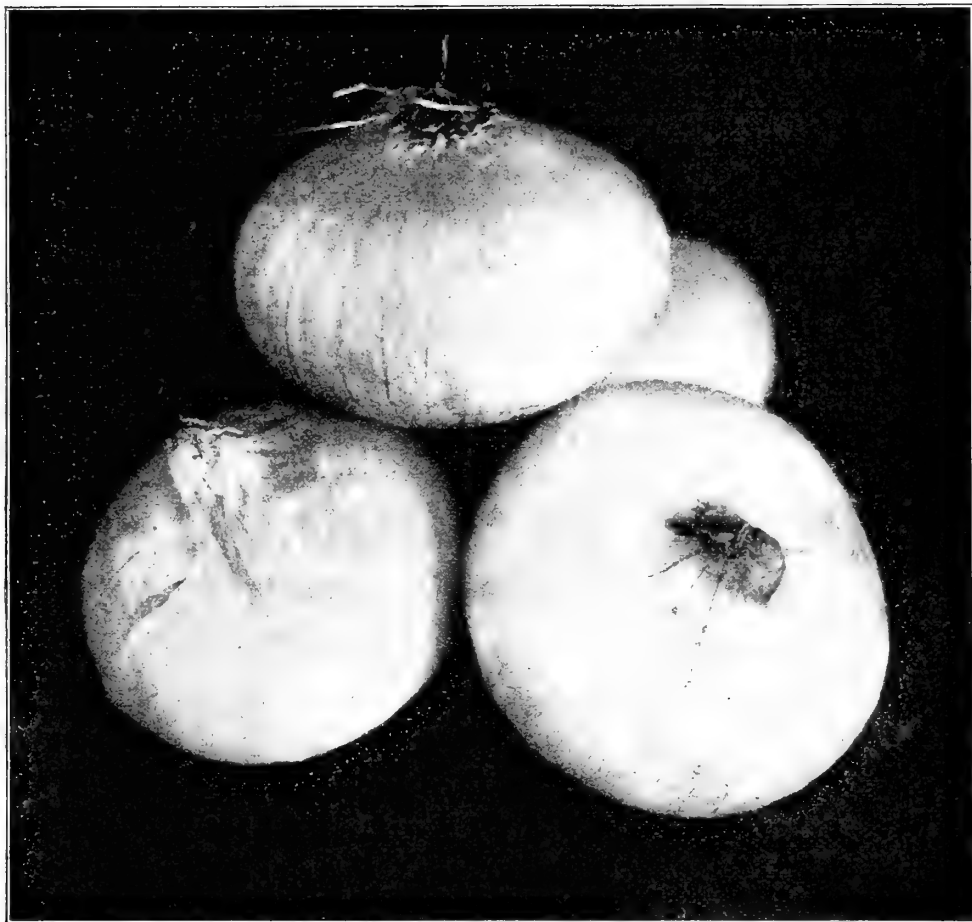
NO SEED JUST AS GOOD AS HASTINGS'

Readers of this catalogue who have been in the Bermuda Onion business for years have representatives of other seed houses call on them and the talk put out is always "Our seed is just as good as **Hastings**." They are not telling the truth and what's worse, they know they are not telling the truth. Not a single house has sold seed in the Bermuda Onion territory that has made good two years in succession. The truth of the statement can be borne out by every onion grower in the large onion growing districts. There has never been a crop of Bermuda Onions produced from seed from other houses that has equalled crops from **Hastings** for purity, shape and yield per acre. Every record crop of Bermuda Onions produced in this country has been from our seed. Practically every seed house

YOU MUST HAVE GENUINE SEED TO SUCCEED

No crop, with the possible exception of cabbage, depends more on the genuineness and quality of the seed for a successful crop. Outside of our importation there is little Bermuda Onion seed that's safe to plant for the man who wants to make successful crops. There is not a seed house in the country except ourselves whose Bermuda Onion seed has made good with the growers right on year after year. It's the only dependable Bermuda Onion seed sold in the United States. Others occasionally get hold of a small lot of good seed, then fall down on quality the next year. This experience has been repeated time and again.

We could fill this entire catalogue with letters from onion growers who have depended on seed from other sources than **Hastings** to their sorrow. **Hastings'** Bermuda Onion seed. (Crystal Wax, Bermuda White, and Bermuda Red) always "makes good" everywhere and every year, in good growing seasons and bad. It has stood the test of 22 years continuous planting. There have been all



Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion—A Pure Waxy White

best and safest crop a careful grower can plant in the fall and one that can be planted in all of Florida and Gulf Coast sections.

in the United States that attempts to do Southern business has taken a shot at this Bermuda Onion business during the last 13 years and none of them have succeeded. Why? Simply because the seed has not "made good." They have not the right growing arrangements. The seed is not "bred up" properly. This mongrel, more or less "scrub" onion seed has occasioned losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars to growers in Texas, Florida and other States. This seed makes off color, ill-shaped, unsatisfactory onions, while much of the seed sold is not Bermuda Onion seed but Italian and Spanish varieties that are worthless in the South. If there is one crop you can't afford to take chances on the seed, it's Bermuda Onions. If you plant **Hastings'** Bermuda Onion Seed you are safe.

sorts of cut-price propositions put up to the growers in years past. There are beginners in onion growing every year and older ones wanting to take chances for the sake of saving a few cents per pound in seed cost.

Veteran onion growers like T. C. Nye, of Laredo, Texas, are not caught by offers of a cut price. When they start a crop they want to feel sure that the seed is right, and when Bermuda Onion seed comes from **Hastings** they know it's all right. Mr. Nye has made \$7,000 clear net profit from his 20 acres in a year, and it wasn't a specially good year for onions either.

Ours is the only American seed house that has had a representative go to the Canary Islands, investigate the seed growing there, the growing and selection of the bulbs and seeing that the crop is grown exactly as we wanted it grown. Last year a member of this firm spent nearly three months on the Islands.

Harvest time tells the tale on Bermuda Onions. It's better to be safe than sorry at harvest. If you plant **Hastings'** Bermuda Onion Seed you won't be sorry.

TIME FOR DELIVERY OF THE NEW 1913 CROP SEED

We positively will not fill any orders for Bermuda Onion Seed until after the arrival of the new 1913 crop seed. This will be some time between August 10th and 25th. Seed should not be planted before September 15th while after September 25th is better. Send in your order for onion seed as early as you wish. Same will be booked and the seed sent you just as soon as we can get it recleaned after its arrival in Atlanta.

White or Yellow Bermuda Onion The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration on page 36 shows the Bermuda White or Yellow as grown in Florida from seed sown October 1st. Less than six months from seed sowing to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda Onion. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda The most attractive onion in the world. Our own introduction and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal Wax usually sells at 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. Here in Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer months. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda, has all the desirable qualities of the old variety combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this is always in short supply as it is a very light seeder. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Red Bermuda Onion Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

\$100.00 to \$600.00 Per Acre Clear Profit

Send For Our New Special Pamphlet On Bermuda Onion Culture

Every year we have hundreds of letters asking for information about this crop and we have just prepared a new and up-to-date pamphlet on Bermuda Onion Culture. It gives the methods of the most successful growers, both with and without irrigation. It takes up fully the subjects of preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivation, seed-beds, transplanting, harvesting and packing. It takes up the whole subject and gives all the information necessary to enable the careful grower to make a successful crop.

No firm in this country has been in closer touch with the Bermuda Onion industry than ourselves or is in better position to give you information covering the growth of this crop under the different

conditions existing in the various States. This crop is being grown successfully and profitably in every Gulf State and there is plenty of room for thousands of acres more in these States, both for home markets and shipment.

Onions cannot be grown with the same careless cultivation as cotton or melons or beans, but for the grower who is willing to give an onion crop the care it needs, no more profitable crop can be found. Enormous yields can be made. Florida reporting 700 bushels per acre with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi not far behind that. This pamphlet is free. It shows how growers have cleared \$100.00 to \$600.00 per acre net profit. You can do likewise.

THE SPECULATOR'S BROKEN GAME

A year ago Bermuda Onion seed crops were short. A few would-be speculators attempted to "hold up" seed buyers into paying \$5.00 per pound for yellow. Hastings' broke up their game, delivering to the seed buyers at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per pound less than these speculators asked for seed. The speculators had large amounts left on hand and have offered it this spring and summer at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pound. Are you going to get caught by them? Experienced onion growers know how little dependence there is to be placed in "hold over" Bermuda Onion seed.

BERMUDA ONION SETS FOR EARLY CROPS

We do not advise the use of onion sets for planting out for large commercial crops.

As a rule, the onions grown from sets are not as well shaped up as the crops grown direct from the seed.

There is a demand, however, in almost all local markets in the South for early onions fully matured and a limited acreage planted in Bermuda sets just fits into this demand. These sets, grown from Hastings' genuine Bermuda White and Crystal Wax seed, ripen fully grown and matured bulbs from four to six weeks ahead

of crops grown direct from seed.

For this purpose, also for home and local market gardens to furnish onions pulled green, these sets are unequalled.

These sets we have grown in California because that State produces much better and firmer sets that keep in good condition, than anything we can get grown in the more Eastern States.

If you want an early crop plant some of these California grown Bermuda sets this fall. Sets ready for delivery about September 1st, possibly a little earlier.

Bermuda White or Yellow The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish cast but on maturity are a light straw color. Pound, by mail postpaid, 30 cents. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck (8 pounds) \$1.00; bushel (32 pounds) \$3.50.

Crystal Wax Bermuda Sets Only a very limited quantity of the clearest waxy white color. Flavor of the mildest. Altogether the finest flavored and most beautiful of all onions. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; peck (8 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel (32 pounds) \$4.50.

These Bermuda Sets are all much smaller in size than ordinary sets, a pound of them going from 2 to 2½ times as far in planting as the same quantity of the ordinary varieties.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pound, 35 cents; postpaid, Peck, not prepaid, 90 cents; bushel (32 pounds), \$3.00.

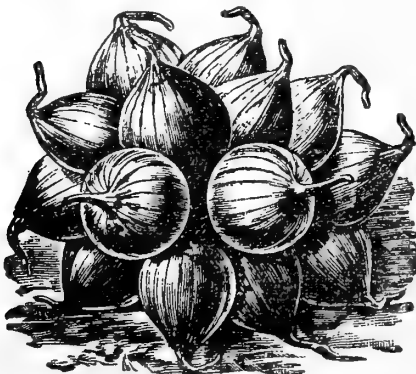
Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pound, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, 70 cents; bushel (32 pounds), \$2.25.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel (32 pounds), \$2.00.

Garlic

Pure Italian Garlic.

Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.



White Multiplier Onion Sets

OTHER VARIETIES OF ONIONS FOR THE SOUTH

In the previous pages we give a great deal of space to the Bermuda varieties. They are the most important for fall planting for Florida, and all along the Gulf Coast. The Bermudas are the earliest to mature, and hold a distinct place, both as a commercial crop as well as for home gardens and nearby markets. There is a place, however, that they do not fill. They are early and the quantity of them grown is so small compared with the large and steady demand for onions that the Bermudas seldom take care of the market over two months in the year. This leaves a ten months' market to be supplied with other varieties, for the Bermudas, carelessly handled do not keep well over two months. Carefully handled, however, we have known them to last in Florida from April until Christmas.

Many have the idea that the American varieties, such as Prizetaker, the Hastings' White, Yellow and Red Globe Onions and others cannot be grown in the lower South. We have seen first-class onions of Prize-taker grown as far South as Miami, Florida, which is some 400 miles south of the Georgia line. Planted during October they mature 4 to 6 weeks later than the Bermudas, but being of slower growth they are firmer, and are naturally longer keepers. Try a few of these varieties this fall, growing them direct from seed. You can easily have onions all the year round, either for home use or nearby markets by planting the Bermudas for first early, followed by almost any of the varieties on this page.

Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion (No. 292) Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. Hand-some snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild, and a first-class keeper. Remarkably even and uniform in growth, will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on market. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion (No. 291)

This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other. Onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, and of rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference being in the color. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion (No. 293)

Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has a distinct globular shape. All our Globe Onions are extra large in size, and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents;

One Large Packet Each of Hastings' 3-Globe Varieties for 25 Cents, Postpaid

Australian Brown (No. 297) Neat, round shape, firm

keeper. Fine flavor, skin an amber brown color. One of the best for fall plantings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

HASTINGS' PRIZETAKER ONION

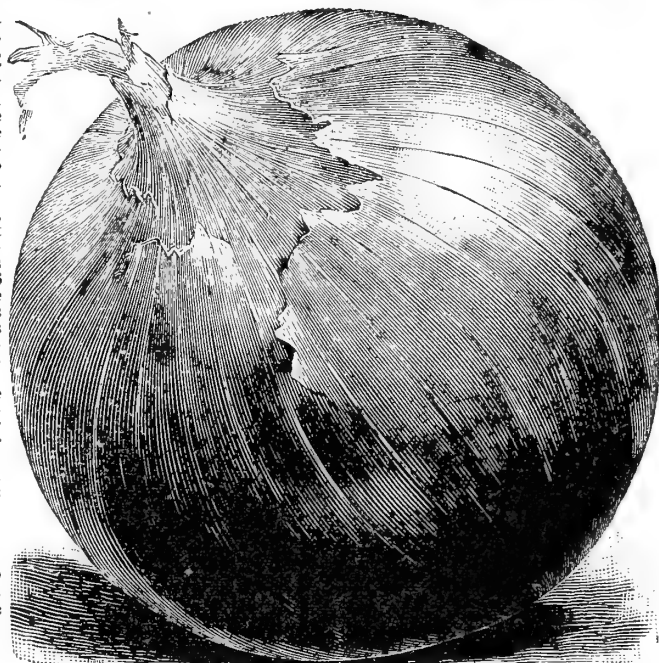
(No. 296) We have the Prizetaker Onion of the best American growth, far superior to all imported seed of this variety.

It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine grained with mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Barletta

(No. 295)

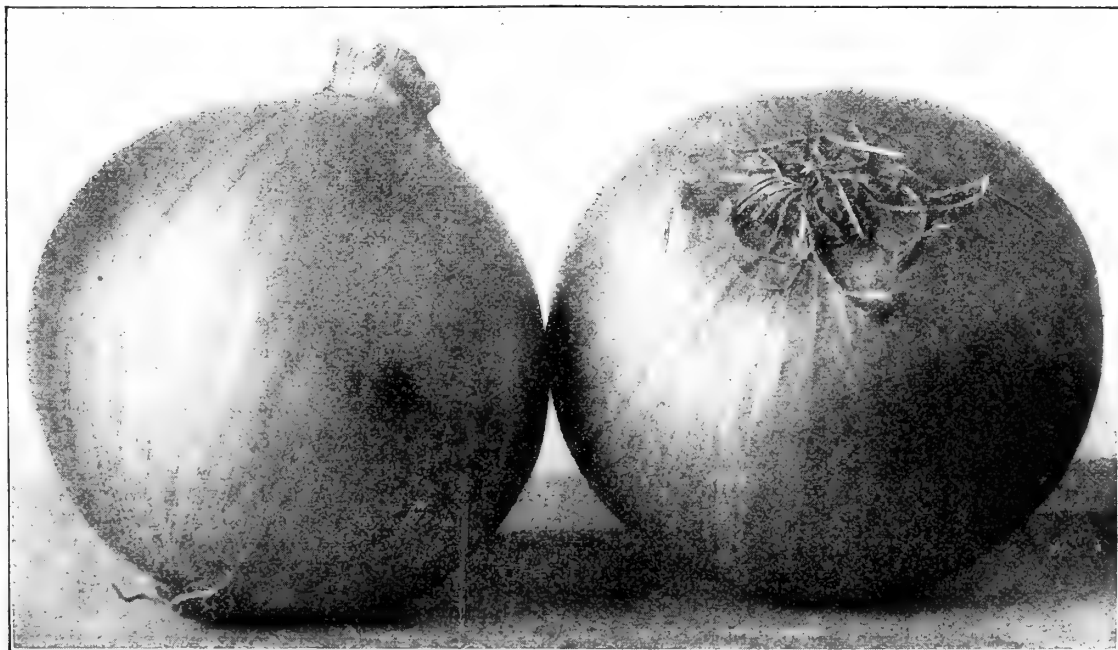
Small, pure white pickling, growing small round bulbs about one inch in diameter. Just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ oz., 15 cts; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50.



Hastings' Three Globe Onions, White, Red and Yellow.

the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Louisiana Creole Onion (No. 298) A flat, light-red variety, grown extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and other parts of the South. Very fine and solid, a splendid keeper. Good heavy cropper, but strong flavored. We do not recommend it to those who want a mild onion. From 6 weeks to 2 months later in maturity than the Bermuda. Delivery of new crop seed (Louisiana grown) about September 1. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.



Hastings' American Prizetaker Onion Grown Direct from Seed in Georgia.

MUSTARD FOR SOUTHERN FALL PLANTING

One of the most popular and useful of the fall, winter and early spring salad plants, and hardy throughout the entire South. Sow August to November. Fine for salad, like lettuce.



Perkin's Mammoth Long-Podded Okra

Chinese Mustard

(No. 277) Superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. See the engraving which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled

An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads like lettuce and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

Okra or Gumbo A most healthful vegetable and a general favorite in all parts of the South. It can be planted in the central South up to August 1st and into September in Florida. Many of the Florida truck growers find this a very profitable crop for fall shipment.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra (No. 306)

This Okra is the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved the original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. Pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine or ten inches, very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other Okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$1.50.

White Velvet Okra (No. 305) A standard variety for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods, free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

PARSLEY An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass.

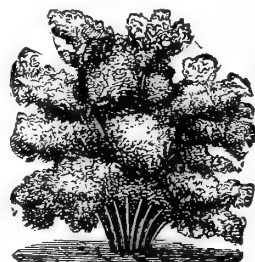
Extra Moss Curled (No. 308) Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Double Curled (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Plain Leaved (No. 310) Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

PARSNIPS In the fall in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. Parsnips are a most desirable vegetable.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Moss Curled Parsley

PLANT A GOOD FALL GARDEN

It helps a lot keeping down the store bills and gives a variety on your table. Too many have the idea that a fall garden is limited to a turnip patch. That turnip patch is mighty good but there are plenty of other things as well, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radishes, Squash, Onions, Spinach, Kale, etc., all come in and add variety to your table, health to yourself and family. Don't forget to plant a good fall garden.



Hastings' John L. Peas

tions. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early sort make it a favorite. See the illustration on this page showing exact size of the pods crowded full of peas. If you want early peas this fall plant the Surprise for your home use. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it to Alaska. Seed of this variety exceedingly scarce. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

Grass or Prosperity Pea (No. 330) An extra early wrinkled pea with immense pods almost as large as Telephone and Mammoth Podded. This pea combines earliness, productiveness and finest quality. Very hardy, strong and vigorous grower, very prolific, the peas being very large. Quality and flavor is most delicious and peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Seed stock is very limited. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50.**

Gentlemen—Last year I bought some of your Jno. L. Peas, planted them on the 9th of December, and this morning I picked more than a peck of them and they were fine. They were planted in the open garden and stood the cold weather perfectly. They were frozen stiff a number of times and withstood several frosts after they began to bloom.

Respectfully yours, A. D. ELDRIDGE.

GARDEN or ENGLISH PEAS FOR FALL PLANTING IN THE SOUTH

Prices Include Postage Prepaid by Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense.

Culture For fall planting in Central South garden peas should be sown early in September, especially the second early varieties. Extra early sorts such as Alaska and John L. can be sown the latter

part of the month and mature before frost. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast they may be sown during any of the fall months, October and November being preferable. Sow in drills, covering seed 2 to 3 inches deep, according to soil. To avoid the necessity of sticking or brushing, plant the peas in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and when the vines get large enough run them together. Most varieties of the earlies and second earlies are of sufficiently stiff growth to support each other and they can be handled in this manner with much less trouble.

Hastings' John L (No. 316) Our Famous Extra Early

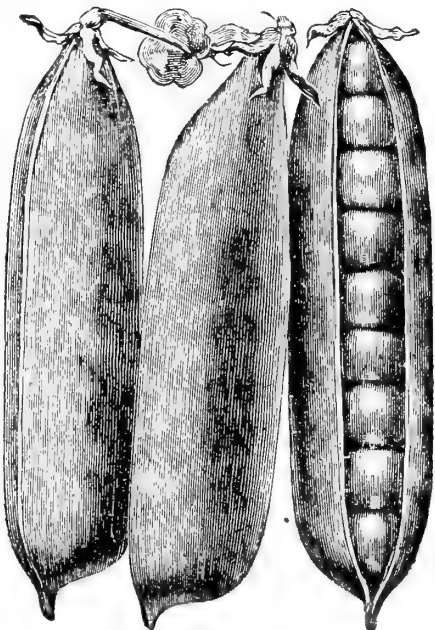
market or home use. For 17 years it has held the record against the best strains of Extra Early peas sold by the prominent Northern houses and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it in earliness and productiveness in its class. The John L. is the standard variety with Southern gardeners both for shipping and home markets and each year shows our sales of it increasing largely. The earliest time on record in this country was made with the John L. by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida, who planted one peck of John L. and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317)

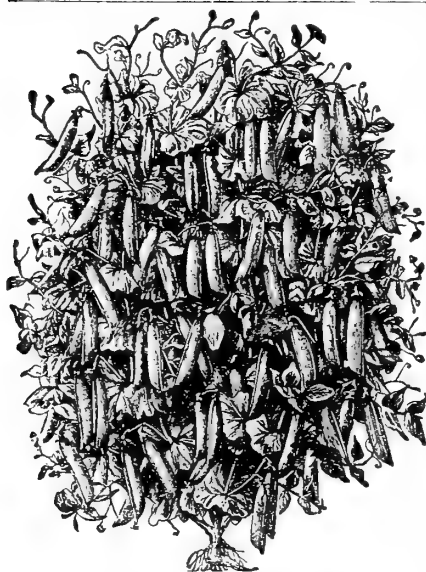
early peas; it follows John L. in earliness, is the best in quality and the heaviest bearer of all the round, extra earlies. Seeds are of bluish shade, well rounded out and the fresh peas are almost equal to the wrinkled sorts in quality. A splendid shipper and one of the very best for home use. There are a great many peas being sold under the name of "Alaska" that are from run out stock or else not kept true to name; these dwarf varieties of garden peas have to be "rogued" very carefully every year to keep them true to type. This we do and when you buy Alaska from us you know exactly what you are getting. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Peas (No. 315)

This extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all for combining earliness, quantity produced and most delicious quality in one variety. A true, wrinkled pea that ranks with the earliest; vines grow 20 to 24 inches high; require no brushing or staking if planted in double rows, as described in cultural direc-



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea



Bliss' Everbearing Peas

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing, wrinkled pea, very similar to the old American Wonder but $\frac{1}{3}$ larger, with about the same earliness and delicious flavor in the peas. Peas are more closely packed in pods than in any other variety. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 55 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.50, not prepaid.**

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. This is one of the older varieties that has always been a great garden favorite. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid.**

Philadelphia Extra Early (No. 322) First and Best (No. 324) Standard varieties of extra early peas. Each **packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.25.**

Bliss' Everbearing (No. 329) Height of vine 18 inches to 2 feet; pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 very large wrinkled peas, which are often $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter and of extra fine flavor. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming many stalks from a single root. The individual branches are extra strong so that when billed up properly they stand up well without brushing. This variety had best be planted in double rows about 8 inches apart. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic giving it a special value for late summer and fall use. After repeated picking the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds, developing to maturity in turn. The quality is equal to any pea we know and it is a variety that should be in every garden. Seed supply very short. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea (No. 318) This is the largest podded of all known peas and for best results it should be brushed or staked. Grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, according to soil and is fairly loaded with enormous, well filled pods. Of the very finest flavor and stays in bearing 4 to 6 weeks in the lower South. This variety is for home gardens and nearby markets only. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00.**

Hastings' Improved Telephone Peas One of the best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties that has been greatly improved by our growers. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and must be brushed or staked. Immensely productive, bearing from 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Telephone has that excellent sugary flavor so desirable in peas. Seed crops of this variety for several years have been more or less of a failure, owing to unfavorable weather at time of maturity. Quantity limited. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.**

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) It has been planted by tens of thousands of our customers during the past seventeen years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth, that it can be easily grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities will give you entire satisfaction. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Dwarf Sugar or Salad Peas (No. 326) A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. **Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; postpaid.**

Black Eye Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well known, very strong growing variety that are favorites in many parts of the South. When properly "brushed" or "staked" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. **Each, packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

Large White Marrowfat (No. 321) Standard varieties of extra early peas. Each **packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

SWEET PEPPERS FOR PLANTING NOW

Some of the most profitable crops of sweet peppers ever grown in Florida and Southwest Texas, were from summer and early fall planted seed. If you live in those sections try a few of them this year. We have splendid seed of the highest quality.

Chinese Giant (No. 355) The monster of the pepper family. Single specimens of Chinese Giant have been grown weighing 18 ounces. The plants are strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50.**

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356) Standard large size, sweet flavored variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. It is sweet and has a very mild flavor; is comparatively early and very prolific. Fruits 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.**

Ruby King (No. 352) One of the leading varieties of sweet peppers for home use, and very largely grown by market gardeners for shipping. A very vigorous grower with large, sweet mild fruits. A close favorite with the Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger and equally mild. **Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.**

Hastings' Seeds in Texas Wm. Bender, New Ulm, Texas, writes us May 23d: "Wish you greatest success. All the farmers in this community have great success with Hastings' Seeds. I have cabbage now 10 to 12 pounds to each head."

F. W. Wheeler, Cass County, Texas, writes: "We grew some cabbage heads from your seed that weighed 15 pounds, in fact we took the county premium."

Clarence O. Kaiser, Fayette County, Texas, says: "Received garden seed last week, roses today. They are up to the Hastings' standard; that is, they can't be beat."



HASTINGS' RIGHT SEEDS MAKE RIGHT CROPS FOR YOU



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY--Culture Sow seed in August and September in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow as long as they will. Plants are hardy, so let them stay in the ground and use through the winter and spring as desired. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND (No. 484)—Best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.**

BUG INSURANCE

You have all heard of and probably carry fire insurance, life insurance, accident insurance or some one or more of the dozens of kinds of insurance that are offered. We want to talk to you a little while about another kind of insurance which is of the greatest importance to any one living in sections where there are insects that eat up the garden crops. Every market gardener and trucker who grows vegetables on a large scale has to fight bugs and this is true of many of the vegetables that grow in the home gardens.

Why not insure your crops and your income from them by the use of Bug Death, which is the best all-around insecticide that we know of—a preparation that is death to almost every kind of a bug that is destructive to vegetable crops. We have known Bug Death for many years, have seen it used by others and have used it ourselves and from personal experience we know just how good and how effective it is and can recommend it to you because of our own personal knowledge. It ought to be kept in hand by every gardener, either for home use or market, in the South.

Bug Death Kills The Bugs

and, at the same time, does not injure the plant or its growth as does every insecticide or bug poison that contains arsenic in one form or another, as practically all of them do. Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead and other forms of arsenic will kill the bugs, but unless carefully used either kill the plants or else "burn" them so that they will not make satisfactory crops. On green vegetables, such as cabbage, they are positively dangerous to those who eat the vegetables afterwards. Instead of Bug Death burning or killing the vegetable plants to which it is applied it actually acts in a small degree as a fertilizer. Do you know of

any other insecticide that this is true of? To the best of our knowledge Bug Death is the only insecticide now made that is both effective on the bugs and at the same time is harmless alike to the plants, all animals and human beings. It's sure death to all leaf-eating bugs and it positively will not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons of that class. The damage to tender growth of vegetable plants by the application of Paris Green is often almost as bad as that of the bugs. Now that Bug Death is obtainable, you don't have to use a poison to kill the bugs, for, strange as it may seem—

Bug Death Is Not a Poison

to human beings and animals, but it is sure death to LEAF-EATING bugs of all kinds, the bugs that eat the potato plants and beans and all the other bugs that make life a burden for the gardener who grows vegetables in bug-infested localities. You need not be afraid to leave Bug Death around. We doubt if it would hurt you any if you ate some of it yourself, although we would not advise you trying a mess of it for breakfast. It is a fact, however, that you can dust it on cabbage one day and eat that cabbage the next with no bad effects. It is most effective on bugs and that's what you want to kill, and at the same time you need have no fear in keeping it around the place, for it won't hurt the children or

your live stock if they should happen to get into it by accident or through ignorance. Many a child and animal has been poisoned by getting into Paris Green left around or else eating the plants. That kind of an accident can't happen with Bug Death around, for it won't hurt them if they do get into it.

While Bug Death is the best insecticide we know of to destroy all the varieties of insects that chew or eat the leaves or stems of plants, it is not recommended for use against insects WHICH SUCK THE SAP, as this is an entirely different class and requires a different insecticide. However, the leaf-eating insects are much more numerous and destructive and are the ones which do the most damage.

Don't Wait Until The Bugs

have eaten up half your crop before you begin to think about a remedy. You can be reasonably sure that Mr. and Mrs. Bug are going to come around and try to raise several Bug families in your patch. The right way, the safe way, is to keep Bug Death around the house and at the first sign of Mr. Bug's appearance in your crops either dust or spray the plants with Bug Death and Mr. and Mrs. Bug will shortly be in a condition that will make the raising of "Bug" families impossible in your neighborhood. It will be a bug funeral instead of a large increase in the family and in the meantime your crops are going on to maturity uninjured. You may think it strange that we say "dusted or sprayed" on the plants. That's exactly correct and one method is as good as the other. If you have a powder gun or shaker you can dust the fine powder on the plants when they are wet with rain or dew and it

will stick so tight that it will take the hardest kind of rain to wash any of it off. If you have a sprayer, and are working on a large scale, dissolve about 12 to 15 pounds of Bug Death in 12 quarts of clean water and spray it on. This much will go over an acre of vegetable and the bugs will quit eating the leaves of your plants in a hurry.

In some parts of the country vegetable crops are troubled with fungous disease as well as bugs. In such cases Bug Death can be mixed with "Bordeaux Mixture" and sprayed on together. Full directions go with each package of Bug Death for its use. If you have no duster or sprayer you can easily dust the plants by placing some Bug Death in cheese cloth or other thin cloth. Bug Death is such a very fine powder that it can very easily be shaken through thin cloth onto the plants. It's just the sort of insecticide you need—safe, easily applied and a sure Bug Killer.

Order Bug Death With Your Seeds

When possible it's always best to have Bug Death sent by express or freight with seed orders.

The price of Bug Death in Atlanta is as follows: 3-lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb. package, 50 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$1.00; 100-lb. keg, \$7.50.

OUR SPECIAL PREPAID RATES BY EXPRESS

To any office reached by the Southern Express Co. we will send Bug Death, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-lb. package, 60 cents; 5-lb. package, 85 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$1.45.

To any office of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Co.'s we will ship, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-lb. package, 60 cents; 5-lb. package, 90 cents; 12½-lb. box, \$2.00.

Remember, there is hardly a gardener in the South, no matter whether he has a family garden or a hundred-acre truck farm, that don't need Bug Death some time during the year, and it is well to have it on hand ready for use when you need it—and that's when the bugs put in their appearance. It's safe to keep around and it don't spoil or lose strength by being kept, so you run no risk by ordering it when you order seeds. It's good to have on hand at all times. We have known Bug Death for twelve years. We use it in our own gardens. We know how effective it is and how perfectly safe. We sell thousands of pounds of it to Atlanta gardeners and they come back for more when they need it, and that's the best kind of recommendation, their buying it again and again. You will do the same when you find out how well it insures your crops against bug damage and destruction

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED**THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID BY US**

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drouth better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376)

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for the general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388) One of the finest long white radishes. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382) Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as **Hastings' early Long Scarlet**, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.75.**

Chartier (No. 373) Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents.**

Wood's Early Frame (No. 379) Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

French Breakfast (No. 389) A standard well known variety, a favorite for an early half-long variety in many parts of the South both for home use or market. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.**

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383) After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape.

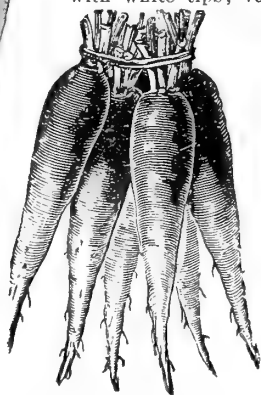
Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.**

White Strasburg (No. 385)

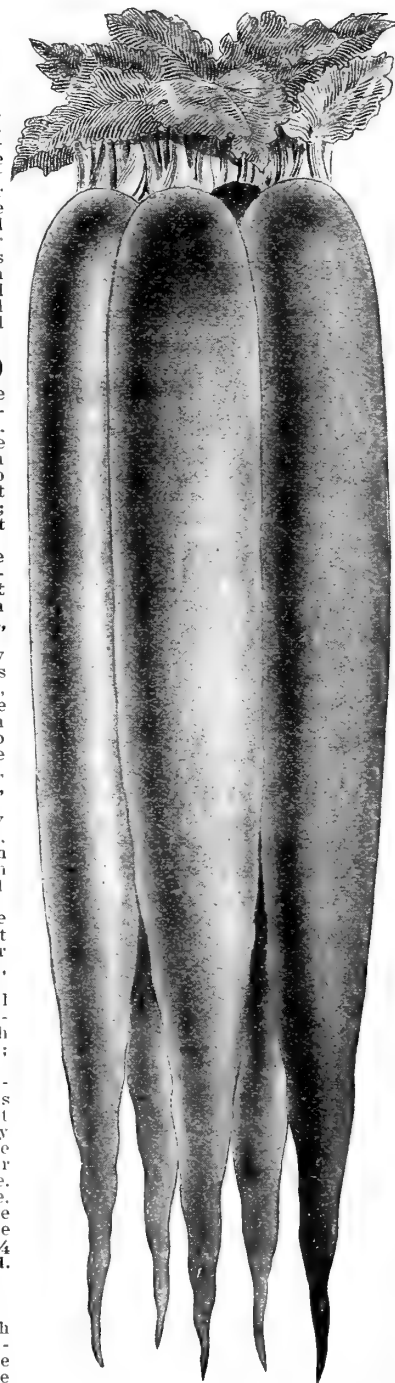
Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-round variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.**



Long White Icicle



Hastings' Glass Radish



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish

HASTINGS' SEEDS NECESSARY

W. J. Brown, Thomas Co., Georgia, writes: Would not undertake to grow vegetables without first having HASTINGS' SEEDS."

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375) Also known as White Tipped Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in eighteen days from the time seed was sown. It is also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. It is one of our earliest varieties. Globe-shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming hollow or pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$1.50.

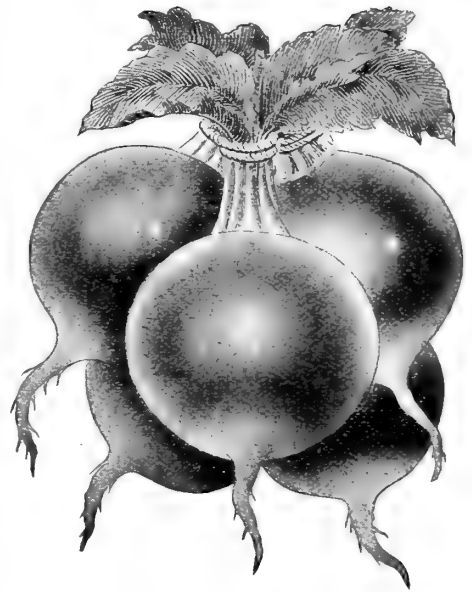


Scarlet Button Radish

Scarlet Button Radish (No. 381) A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Crimson Giant (No. 378) A splendid variety of early turnip radish of large size. It is a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, a brighter color, and twice the size. It will take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size it remains crisp, tender and of fine flavor to the last. It is a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on sight. Equally valuable for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Earliest Carmine (No. 374) One of the most popular half long or olive shaped varieties. Color bright carmine; radishes crisp and tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

Philadelphia White Box (No. 391) Almost identical with our Scarlet Button except that the skin is a clear, white color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents.

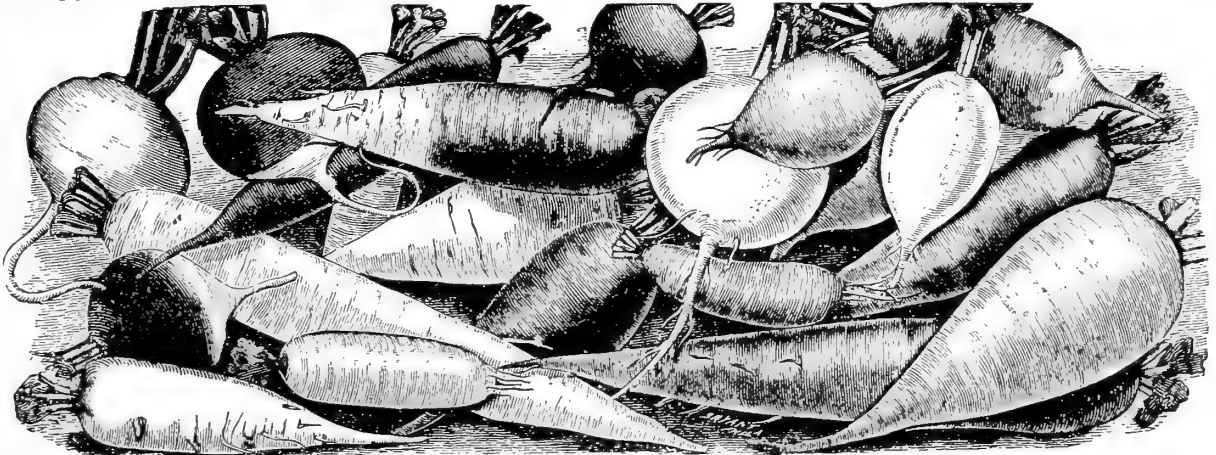
WINTER RADISHES FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING AND WINTER USE

California Mammoth White (No. 390) It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

White Spanish Winter (No. 380) Mild in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386) Black skin, white flesh. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

China Rose Winter (No. 377) Bright rose color. Excellent quality and best winter variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



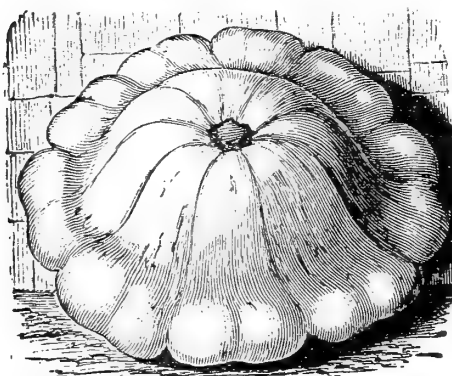
Hastings' Mixed Radishes—One Planting for the Entire Season. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes (No. 387) Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains some of all varieties listed—early, medium, late, round, half long and long. In one sowing you get a continuous, all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

FARMERS' EXPERIENCE MEETINGS. Are held once a month in the SOUTHERN RURALIST. If you are a Ruralist reader you get the benefit of these monthly talks by farmers themselves. 25 cents with a seed order brings it for a year. See pages 18 and 19.

WHERE DO YOUR COTTON DOLLARS GO TO?

We can also ask about your fruit dollars and your vegetable dollars. With all the hundreds of millions of dollars flowing into the South every year, why don't more of them stay? Why don't yours stay in your pocket? Is it not because so many of them go to pay for oats, corn, hay, meat, etc., that you can easily grow at home at one-third to one-half the price you now pay? Fall is the right oat planting time. Plan now to have a few acres of 100-Bushel Oats. They will surprise you with their money-saving power.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

Summer & Bush Squashes

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use becomes more prevalent. Every year the planting of these squashes in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, for fall and early winter shipment, becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these squashes grow and bear from summer planted seed just about as well as from the spring planted. These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued, as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash (No. 420)

As shown by the illustration, this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**

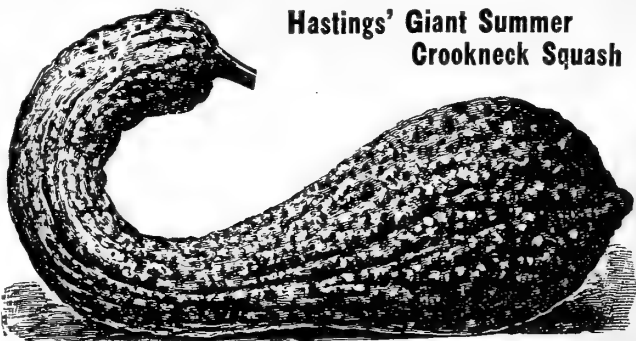
Early White Bush Squash (No. 425) This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents; Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash (No. 426)

In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class, and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Early Yellow Bush Squash (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents.**

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash Old well-known variety of Crookneck Squash, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color, and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.**



Hastings' Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

Don't Put Off Ordering Seeds

until the day you want to plant them. Order them now and have them on hand to plant when there is a "season in the ground." Hastings' Seeds don't spoil by being kept in your hands a month or two or three. Order them now while you think about it. You will then have them on hand to plant whenever you think best.

Wouldn't Miss Ordering Hastings'

"I would not miss ordering my seed from the Hastings' Seed Farm for anything. They are the best and surest garden seed in the world. I never miss a garden, no matter how wet or dry the seasons are. I sell more vegetables than 100 of my neighbors raise."—M. A. WILDER, Conway, Miss.

Best Spinach Seed

Our American grown Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is stronger and better, the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. We have nothing but American-grown seed of Spinach. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during October, November and December, any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed.

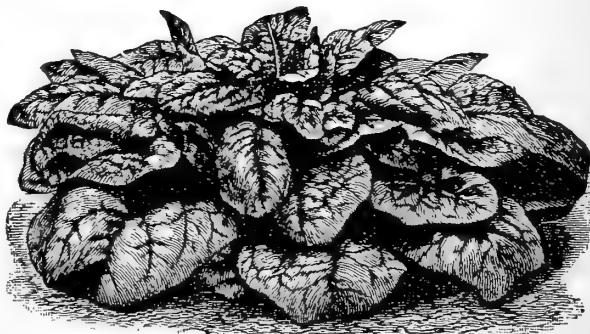
Hastings' Aragon Spinach (No. 411) Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested, and pleases all market gardeners who use it. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid, Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.**

Curled Norfolk Savoy (No. 415) Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.**

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Good standard variety for home use and market. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.**

Long Standing (No. 413) Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.**

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.**



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

WHY NOT A FALL GARDEN?

It's a fair question. Why not have vegetables right up to and through the winter months? Most everybody is willing to start a garden in the spring. Why does their interest in gardens fade away in summer? It's just as important for the health of yourself and family to have a good supply of vegetables in fall as in spring. You have the ground, why not keep it busy all the year round? You need the vegetables. Time to send for seed for summer and fall planting now.

TOMATOES

For Your Summer And Fall Plantings

About the time this catalogue comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It's easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use for a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted now, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November, and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

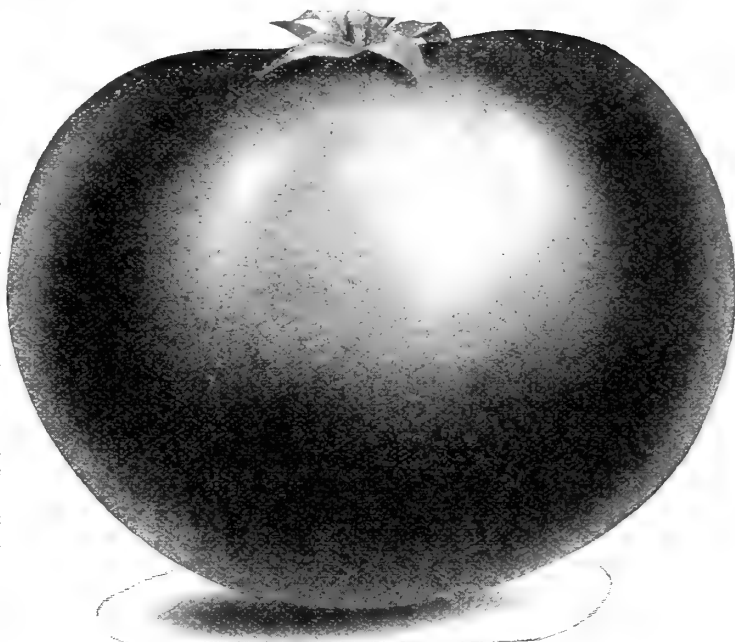
Duke of York, the Blight-Proof (No. 456) In some parts of the South, especially in Florida and along the Atlantic Coast, there is a disease of the tomato known as the Southern tomato blight. About the time the fruits begin to set the plant begins to die. There is no known remedy for this disease. It does not appear on new land, or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed with tomatoes is to plant a variety that is "blight-proof" and the Duke of York is the only sure blightproof variety. While not of as fine eating qualities as the others, it is a splendid shipper and makes fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are larger than average size. It's a strong, healthy grower, a big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. Planted exclusively in many parts of the South. If you have ground that tomato blight is present in, this variety is the one for you to plant. **Genuine Duke of York. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid. Five pounds, not prepaid, \$10.00.**

Extra Early Prolific (No. 444) A Hastings' introduction and by far the best of all the extra early strains. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness of fruit and prolificness. Begins to set fruit from the first blooms and as the foliage is light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Fruits 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, rich red color and ripens evenly. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.**

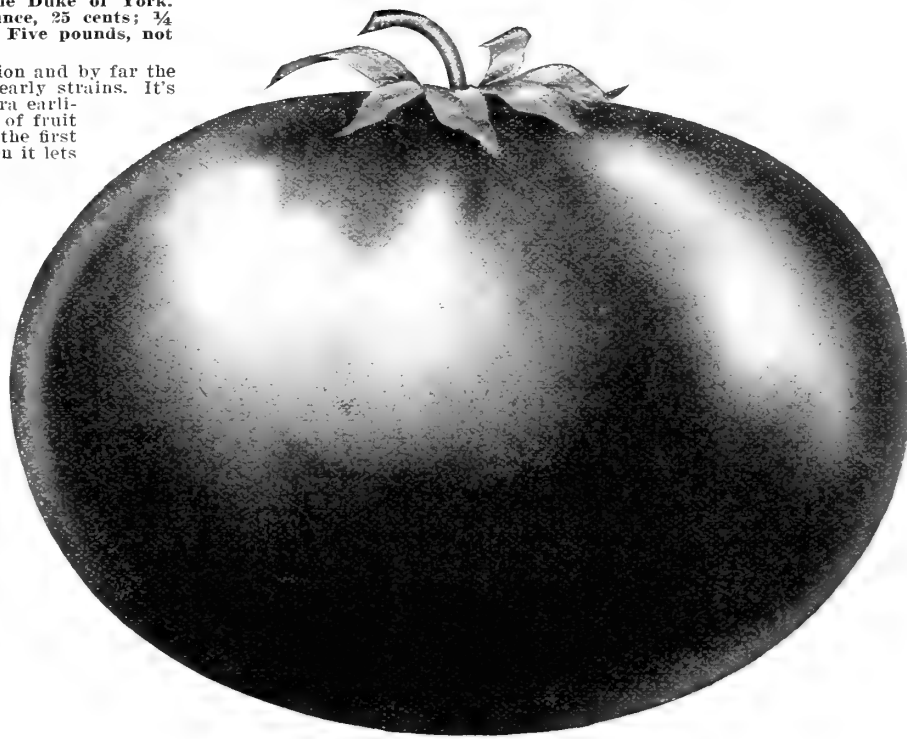
Spark's Earliana (No. 457) The earliest bright red tomato of good size and flavor. Plants are hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are of deep scarlet color, growing closely together in clusters of 5 to 8, all of medium size, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. Smooth and solid, quite thick through and very free from ribs and cracks for an early variety. Flesh deep red with solid center and small seed cells; slightly acid flavor. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

A Fall Garden Pays

No reason on earth why you should not plant a fall garden and have a plentiful, wholesome and money-saving supply of vegetables practically all the year. Be sure and plant at least a small garden this summer or fall and keep your table well supplied.



Duke of York, the Great Blight-Proof Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty Tomato

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO (No. 445) THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW

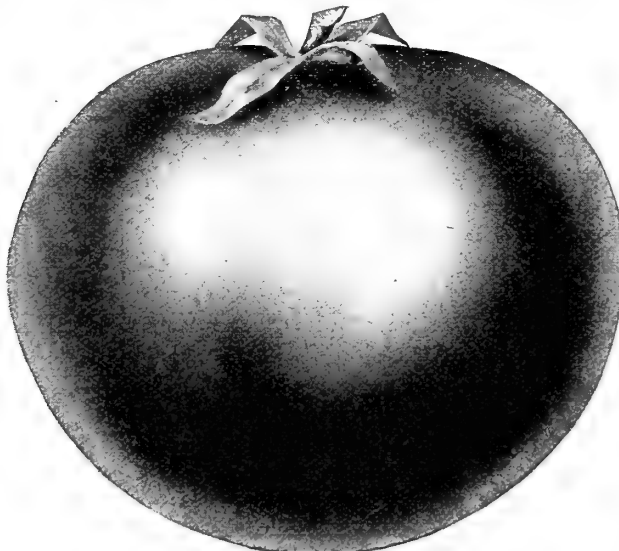
Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 19 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying condition of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. **Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.**



Livingston's Globe Tomato

Chalk's Early Jewel (No. 451) We find this splendid variety to be one of the best extra early sorts. It is within one week of being as early as the famous Earliana and is far superior, the fruits being uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than any of the extra early tomatoes. The fruits are very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped and from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The interior portion is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and the fruits nearly all solid flesh; quality is exceptionally sweet and free from acidity. Our seed is grown from original stock, none better to be had. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

Hastings' Matchless (No. 447) Our Matchless is well named; for it has no equal as a large second early tomato for home use, nearby markets or canning. A vigorous grower and very productive, and continues to produce large size fruits until frost, if cultivated. Fruit is large to extra large, very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red. Foliage is heavy, protecting the fruits from sunscald during late summer. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

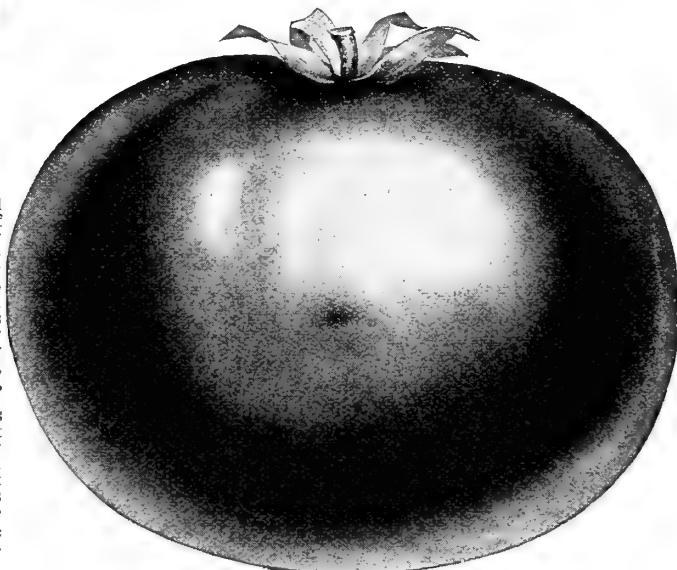


Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO (No. 446) A variety that has become very popular with Florida shippers during the past three years. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest, fruits smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short-jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield beauty. Our experience with this variety, both in our own crop and by observation of market crops in several sections is that about one-half of the fruits come the true globe shape, the balance are rather flattened but much thicker proportionately than other standard varieties. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time are misled by the name given it and expect all the fruit to be globe-shaped. Even with this irregularity in the shape of fruit it is a good variety of extra early tomato, especially for shipment. **Good seed of this variety very scarce at this time. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme (No. 441)

Our Improved Purple Acme is one of the finest varieties on our list, a big improvement over the Old Acme. It is one of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin, but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer and ripens evenly all over. It has a lovely purplish shade of color which makes it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds, is thick, meaty and solid. You will find it a most desirable sort for either market or home use, with its fine color and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60.**



Chalk's Early Jewel

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448)

No variety of tomato equals Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making pre-eminently a tomato to furnish a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die from heat and drought. Its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to all parts of the South. Fruits average about 3 inches in diameter and are of a bright red color. Is early, very productive and the longest keeper of any. Equally valuable for both home and market garden. It has the right shape and color and every Southern gardener who plants it will find it a most profitable variety. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

Hastings' Dwarf Champion (No. 452) We think a great deal of our special strain of Dwarf Champion, for we believe it to be the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping the fruits off the ground. Growth very stiff, upright and compact. Fruits are large, of bright red color, very regular in size and shape and very smooth skin. One of our most popular and desirable varieties, planted by tens of thousands of our customers every year. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.**

The Stone (No. 449) A main crop variety of extra large size, smooth and of bright red color. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. Large, good, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes in gardens everywhere. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

Livingston Favorite (No. 442) Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.60.

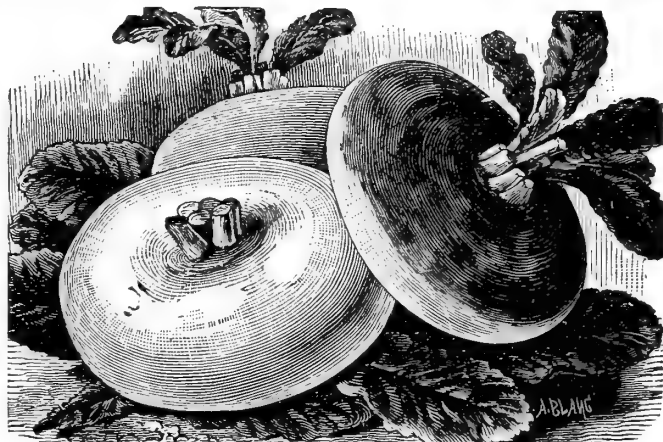
You Will Always Make Turnips When You Plant Hastings' American-Grown Turnip Seed

Hastings' American-grown Turnip Seed is away ahead of the ordinary European-grown, and there is mighty little American-grown turnip seed sold by most seedsmen in this country. Your local merchant may have seed from Philadelphia, New York, Detroit or other cities, but that doesn't mean that it's American-grown seed by a long shot.

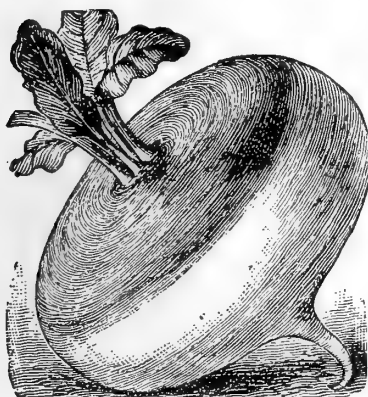
Our seed is right, just what you need for successful crops. You don't take chances when you plant Hastings' Turnip Seed.

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) An old standard, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall planting. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat as shown by the illustration, with very small, fine tap root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Top Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil, adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.



Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top.



Yellow Aberdeen Turnip

Extra Early Milan (No. 465) The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely, but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply of this very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Yellow Aberdeen (No. 478) One of the popular varieties for planting in the South in late summer and fall. It is a purple top, rather flattened variety that resists both heat and cold exceedingly well. Of good size and a splendid keeper during the winter and spring months. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Southern Snow-White Globe (No. 471) Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple in keeping. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Early Snowball (No. 472) Extra early. A variety of sterling merit; perfectly round, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Golden Ball (No. 474) A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear, deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or markets. It's always of good quality, a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

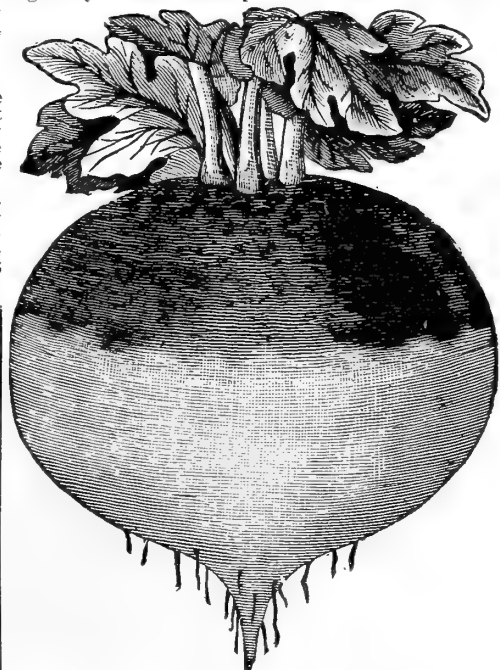
Seven Top or "Salad Turnip" (No. 477) The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Seven Top or "Salad Turnip"

Dollar Corn and 75 to 90 Cent Oats

How many times have you had to go down in your pocket and pay these prices in late years? A few acres of our 100-Bushel Oats will see you through every time. Don't buy grain, grow it yourself. It pays to plant Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats. See pages 1 to 5 and save money.

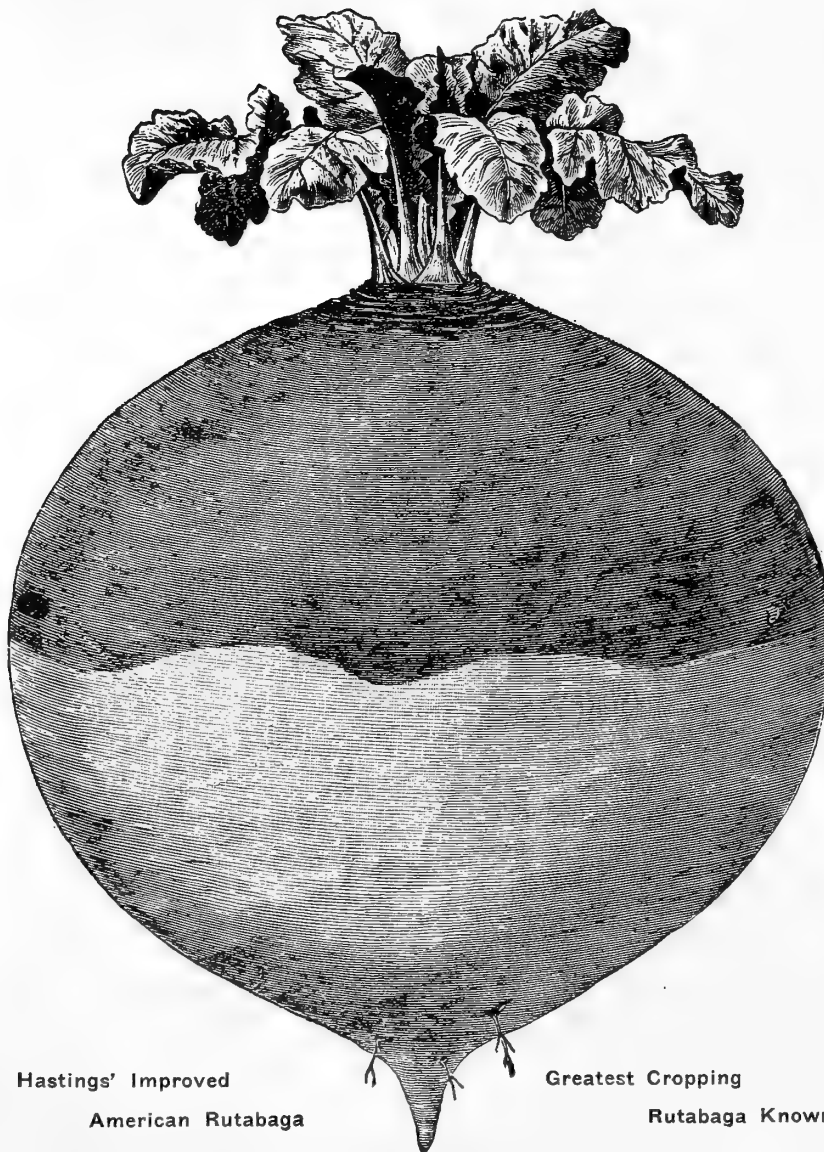


Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION 25c

The most popular of all Turnip collections. Our "Big 7" gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other seed house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you, postpaid, one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top Turnip. Seven ounces of Turnips, all different, very best grade seed, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this fall, what you hold over is perfectly good for next spring's sowings. This superb turnip collection is now a standard for fall turnip planting in every Southern State. This collection will give all the turnips any family can use and more. See illustration in colors on back cover page.

7 Ounces, 7 Varieties, 25 Cents, Postpaid



Hastings' Improved
American Rutabaga

Greatest Cropping
Rutabaga Known

Hastings' Improved

American Rutabaga

THE FINEST RUTABAGA IN THE WORLD (No. 468)

Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, small and fine roots, and is a sure and heavy cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need our "Improved American." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Why Don't Your Cotton Dollars Stick?

We might ask also as to the orange and peach and vegetable dollars. In a few months it will be "settling up" time in the cotton belt. The cotton crop is being turned into dollars, but how many of them stick in the growers' hands? Isn't it a fact that most of them are spent paying up the supply merchants for meat and grain, etc., that you could just as well grow at home and at one-third to one-half the cost you paid Mr. Merchant? This fall is a good time to take a step toward financial freedom, towards keeping the cotton, fruit and vegetable growers' dollars at home. Oats, rye, wheat, barley, etc., sown this fall will help keep those dollars at your home either in your pocket or to your credit in your nearest bank.

"Book and Paper Farming"

We know that there is a prejudice in many farmers' minds against any agricultural information that appears in a book or in an agricultural or farm paper. At the same time the same farmer will gladly take that information and use it if it comes to him from the mouth of a brother farmer at a picnic, or a fish-fry, or at church, or at a Farmers' Union meeting.

This prejudice is not surprising when one recalls the mass of misinformation so far as the South is concerned in many of the agricultural papers published North and circulated in the South. No matter how valuable that information may be in meeting the agricultural conditions of the North, it is usually worthless here because of the difference in conditions. It is also true that the editors of many farm papers are not practical men and have no knowledge of the practical every-day affairs of the farm.

Now, looking at it from a farm standpoint, we believe that the farmer and gardener who refuses farm information from a book or a good agricultural paper is dead wrong. He spites himself. With all due respect to him and to ourselves, neither of us knows all there is about farming. We believe it our plain common sense duty to ourselves to get all the helpful information we can from any source and we don't care two straws whether it comes to us in a book or in an agricultural paper, by word of mouth or in a letter. It's helpful information we are after, and we don't care what kind of a package it is wrapped up in just so we get it.

Our office answers on an average about 100 letters per day on farm and garden subjects. These letters are from farmers and gardeners, and we are always glad to be of any assistance we can, but the point is this: The information asked for in at least four out of five of these letters has been given in the Southern Ruralist within the last year or so. We know of no farmer or gardener so poor that he can't pay the price for a year's subscription. We know of no farmer, no matter how well off or how good a farmer he is, that knows it all. It has been our observation that the better farmer a man is the more anxious he is to get more information from papers and books. As a rule, the sorrier farmer a man is the more apt he is to sneer at agricultural books and papers and the work of the Farmers' Institutes by our State Agricultural Colleges.

Some four years ago our Mr. Hastings was in a middle Georgia town where a Farmers' Institute was being held. Some good talks were made by men from the Georgia State College of Agriculture, principally on the subject of soil-improvement. After the meeting a middle-aged "cropper" was overheard to say to another farmer: "Them fellers from that College can't tell me nuthin'. Why, I done wore out two farms already." That man told the exact truth. He had not been farming, he had been "skinning" his land, robbing it of everything nature put there. Incidentally he kept himself poor all the time, doing it; kept himself poor by bad farm methods. He had ragged clothes, patched up wagon and harness and a farm to match them. He refused knowledge.

Tens of thousands of our customers read the Southern Ruralist. Every farmer in the South ought to read it for it is full of practical information from practical men of the South. See pages 18 and 19 of this catalogue. Through us you can get the Ruralist for one year for 25 cents, and if you are not satisfied at the end of three months, just notify us and we will return you the 25 cents you sent us and have the paper stopped. We recommend this best of all Southern agricultural papers to you, furnish it to you at half price, guarantee you satisfaction or money back. It helps us and it will help you. Send us 25 cents with your seed order.

Why the Hastings' Business Grows

Just one reason for it. There are more than 200,000 people all over the South that feel towards the Hastings & Co.'s business just as these friends below do:

ALABAMA—"Many thanks for the turnip seed just received. I have been using your seed for some time and like them splendidly, and always speak a good word for them whenever I can."—W. E. Roaz, Talladega Co.

GEORGIA—"I have been buying seed from you and also taking the Ruralist for 11 years and have always been well pleased with both. Wishing you much success."—E. A. Sizemore, Gwinnett Co.

MISSISSIPPI—"Our vegetables we raised from your seed were fine; several cabbages weighed 10 pounds. In fact everything was fine. I have given quite a number of persons your address and will be glad to recommend your seed to anybody."—H. L. Suggett, Montgomery Co.

TEXAS—"I planted the seeds and have the finest garden you ever saw. Every seed planted I think came up and grew off finely. The people around are amazed at my success. I tell them it is a question of seed, and if they will order seed from Hastings they can do likewise."—J. H. Pipkin, Ellis Co.



Pomeranian White Globe.

Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470) Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

Pomeranian White Globe (No. 480) An extra heavy cropper, desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe-shaped variety. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are of a pure snow white, solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

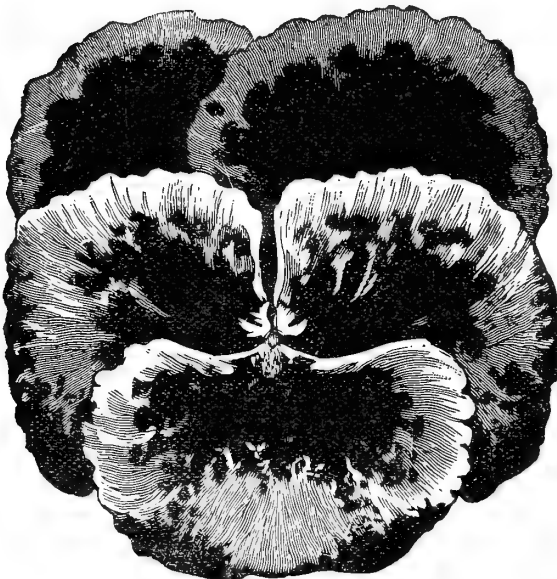
Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469) Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly, well into spring. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cts.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479) A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" variety for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.



Long White or Cowhorn

FLOWER SEED FOR FALL SOWINGS



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

There are a number of flower seeds of which should be sown in the fall for best results, as the length of time to hot weather from spring sowings is too short to allow for best development. To this class belong Pansies, Violets and Daisies. Other varieties, such as Sweet Peas, need an early start, especially in Florida and Gulf Coast section, October to December sowings being best. In the lower half of Florida and extreme Southwest Texas, such kinds as Dianthus or Pinks, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Petunias, Poppies, Verbenas, can be sown almost any time during the fall months, adding brightness to home surroundings during the winter months.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies To have extra large size flowers seed of pansy should be sown in October, in all parts of the South. In Florida plants can be left out in the open all winter; in the Central South they should be protected during the severe weather of January and February. Our mixture well deserves the name of "Superb," being made up from the best of large flowering strains of the French and German pansy specialists: Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, Masterpiece, and many others of the highest type. Flowers from this mixture are frequently larger than a silver dollar. **Packet, 25 cents; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00.**

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies

Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. **Packet, 15 cents; 3 packets, 35 cents.**

French Mixed Pansy A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for fall plantings in Florida and along the Gulf. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Sweet Violets Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet scented. Can supply either blue or white or both mixed. **Each, packet, 10 cts.**

Double English Daisy (Bellis Perennis) The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed. Packet, 10 cents.**

Sweet Peas If success is to be had with Sweet Peas in Florida and along the Gulf Coast seed must be planted in October or November. Plant in trenches about six inches deep, covering seed 2 inches. As they grow keep filling in trench until level with surface of ground.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas Our own mixture made up from 70 of the best leading varieties. No undesirable colors or varieties in this. It's the cream of over 450 named varieties known to seedsmen. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Poppies---Superb Mixed Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our mixed poppies in full bloom. It's always best to plant poppy seed in the fall or early winter for spring blooming. In the cooler sections the seed lays dormant in the ground all winter, but makes far better growth than from spring planted seed. Our mixture contains all the popular kinds of double, semi-double and single varieties in all colors and shades. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents; postpaid.**

Dianthus or Pinks One of the easiest grown flowers in all of the South. Planted during the early fall months they get a start that puts them in bloom early in the spring.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus A splendid mixture of all the best double and single Japanese and Chinese varieties. A splendid range of color and form that will please you. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Nasturtiums When this catalogue reaches you the Nasturtiums from the spring planted seed will be pretty well "played out." Nasturtium seed planted during August and September in all the Lower South will give an abundance of bloom until frost.

Nasturtium Dwarf Mixed Our splendid collection of the best varieties of Nasturtium from our German growers. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Nasturtium Tall Mixed Carries the same splendid range of color that our Dwarf Mixed does. Fine for training up on porches or for porch or window boxes. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Petunias Suitable for fall planting in Florida only, unless you are able to protect from frost during the winter further north.

Petunias---Finest Mixed These are solid colors without the stripings and variegations. **Packet, 5 cents.**

PETUNIAS---Striped and Blotched.—The finest strain of single petunias. Flowers beautifully striped and blotched. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Verbenas From fall planted seed these will live through the winter with slight protection in Florida and along the Gulf and bloom freely during the spring months. You will be pleased.

VERBENA---Mammoth Mixed.—The largest strain of Verbena known. Individual florets, almost as large as phlox, and in the finest shades of color well mixed. **Pkt., 15 cts.**

VERBENA---Best Mixed Hybrids.—Our extra fine strain containing all the best colors and in entirely distinct clear shades. **Fine. Packet, 10 cents.**

Marigold---Large African For Florida fall sowing only. Large flowers in different shades of yellow. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Sweet Peas

HASTINGS' OPEN GROUND GROWN ROSES

To meet the demand for strong, two-year-old open ground roses, we have grown for us each year several thousand of the plants here in the open ground in a soil that brings roses to a perfection found nowhere else in this country.

We haven't a word to say against the small pot-grown roses which are planted each spring. We sell tens of thousands of them ourselves, and some of the finest rose collections in the South have been grown from small pot-grown plants. There are, however, a great many people who want quick results. These open ground roses are just what they need. Planted out in November and December, they begin to bloom in earliest rose-blooming weather, and furnish an abundance of bloom the first summer. None of the petting and nursing necessary to bring up a small rose to the satisfactory blooming stage. Our open ground roses have got the strength and vigor and growth necessary to give you the large size bloom the first season. You save from a year and a half to two years in getting satisfactory flowers by planting out these open ground grown plants.

We will ship none of these large plants before November 1. We want them thoroughly dormant before shipping, so that they will carry in the very best of condition and be sure to live when planted in your rose garden.

Prices These plants are too large to send by mail and are for express shipment only. Price, purchaser's selection of varieties, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. These prices do not include prepayment of express charges. Send in your order any time during summer or fall. Same will be booked and shipped on or about November 1.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria One of the finest, large, double white roses. Elegant buds and very large, full, double flowers. Color, creamy white, and very fragrant. Plants extra strong, healthy grower; free bloomers. A most satisfactory white rose for all purposes.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot Buds extra long and pointed; opens light canary color, shading to darker yellow. Flowers large with enormous petals. A fine upright grower of free branching habit; one of the most satisfactory of recent introductions.

Gruss au Teplitz A superb bedding rose. In color it is bright scarlet, shading to deep velvety crimson. A constant bloomer and a few plants make a perfect blaze of color.

Helen Gould Head and shoulders above all other red roses in vigor, freedom of bloom and beauty in the South. Among florists this rose is frequently called "Red Kaiserin." Does equally well on both red clay and sandy soils of the South. It's simply one of those red roses that you cannot afford to be without.

Meteor A velvety red ever-blooming rose of deepest glowing crimson. Has healthy, bright foliage of deepest green.

Duchess de Brabant Also known as Countess le Barthe, a magnificent rose for bedding or planting alone in the yard. We have seen splendid specimens of this variety as high as a man's head and 15 feet in circumference and literally loaded with hundreds of beautiful salmon pink flowers.



White Rose Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Dean Hole

New, ever-bearing rose, with exceptionally long buds, opening into a mammoth flower of splendid substance. Coloring, intense salmon pink.

Mrs. Benj. R. Cant Of full form and solid rosy, light red color; extra large, double, full and very fragrant. One of the most vigorous growing of all everblooming roses.

Bessie Brown One of the largest and totally distinct; color pure white, sometimes faintly flushed with pink. Petals are enormous and shell shaped.

Helen Gambier Very fragrant and penetrating. Deep orange yellow, shading to coppery yellow and then to almost a white on outside row of petals.

Devoniensis A magnificent pure white rose sometimes called "The Magnolia Rose of the South," because of its magnolia-like scent.

Blumenschmidt The best pure citron yellow rose. A splendid bedding variety for the South. Fine shaded buds and flowers and one of the finest of recent introductions.

Pink La France If there is one variety that has done more to name the rose "The Queen of Flowers" it is the Pink La France. Large, full flowers, beautifully silvery pink color. Not excelled by roses of its class.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger A strong vigorous grower; one of the easiest to grow and you will get quick results in the way of size of bush and an abundance of large, deep, coppery yellow flowers.

Safrano An old favorite and always good; easy to grow and one of the freest bloomers. Its long pointed saffron colored buds always please.

Bon Silene A very old favorite but one of the sweetest and most beautifully formed buds of bright carmine rose color.

Madame Jos. Schwartz Vigorous-growing, free-flowering, ever-blooming rose. In color in light salmon, changing to creamy white.

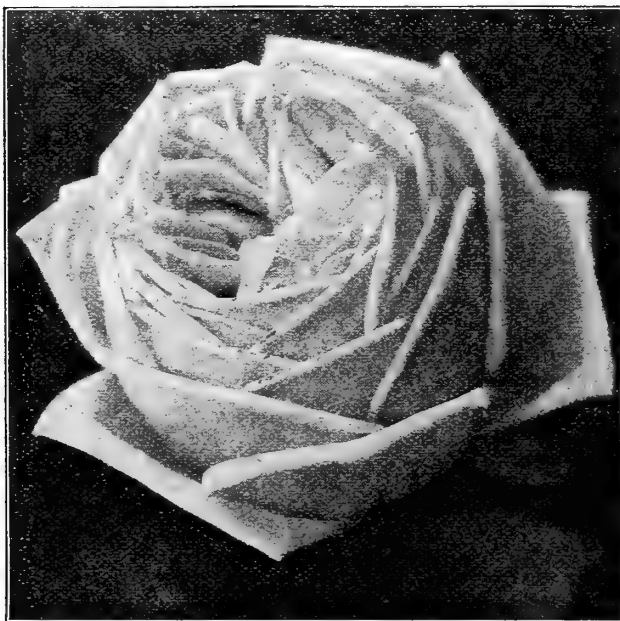


Madame Jenny Gillemot

Last fall I ordered Sunny Italy Grass Seed from you and my yard has been pretty and green all the winter. Really the only one in town for a while.
MRS. W. C. SHERMAN, Houston Co., Ala.

I have a beautiful lawn which I planted with your Evergreen Lawn Mixture and it has been admired by hundreds of people wanting to know what kind of grass it is and where I got it. G. W. BROOKS, Oglethorpe Co., Georgia.

I have a fine stand of grass from the Lawn Mixture ordered from you and it is certainly fine. GEO. DANSBY, Rockmart, Ga.



White Maman Cochet, One of Our Favorites

Madame Segond Weber A splendid new rose of rosy salmon or flesh pink color. Bud is long and pointed, opening into enormous blooms which deepen in color until it closely resembles American Beauty.

Olivia An ideal red bedding rose. Coloring a deep rosy red, resembling Helen Gould in both form and color.

My Maryland Large, full double flowers of a pleasing shade of salmon pink. Distinct and beautiful.

Madame Caroline Testout A rose of the La-France type but clear pink color and a very free bloomer. This variety is a great favorite in all parts of the South where it is known.

William Notting Flowers very large and full; color a bright rosy cerise with center of deeper shade. Very sweetly perfumed. A splendid bedding rose.

Etoile de France The gold medal red rose of France; large and borne on long, stiff stems. Color of clearest crimson red; very fragrant and keeps well after being cut. Vigorous grower, free bloomer, finest of coloring and a thoroughly satisfactory rose.

Lady Ursula Of English origin. Color a most beautiful shade of flesh pink, of good substance and form. Petals large, circular and delicately perfumed. A splendid grower, producing its round, full blooms in great profusion.

Papa Gontier Most satisfactory of all the red roses in bud form. Distinct dark green foliage. Fine, long rosy-crimson buds.

La Detroit One of the newer roses but very satisfactory. A most beautiful shell pink, shading to a soft rose tint.

Prince de Bulgarie Silvery flesh color delicately shaded with salmon. Long bud opening to full cup-shaped flowers.

Wm. R. Smith A superb bedding rose. Most beautiful blending of salmon-pink, rose-pink and flesh tints found in no other rose.

Richmond One of the most popular of the later introductions. Very free and continuous bloomer. Flowers of a pure rich scarlet color.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND MOSS ROSES

Paul Neyron Best and freest bloomer of all the hybrids in the South. Almost as free a bloomer as the teas and has immense clear pink flowers borne on long stems. Said to be the largest flowered rose of all.

Gen. Jacqueminot A rose of world-wide reputation with its full double flowers of the richest conceivable shade of velvety crimson-scarlet.

Vick's Caprice Very large full flowers. Color a bright satiny pink, striped with white and carmine. A great novelty as well as a most satisfactory rose.

Princess Adelaide (Moss) Best pink moss rose. Deep bluish-pink with buds thoroughly mossed.

Pink Maman Cochet This is our choice of all pink roses. For vigor of growth, long life, freedom of bloom and large size of buds and flowers, it has no equal. A hardy rose in all parts of the South; profuse and constant bloomer. Our illustration shows the extra large size globular shape of the flowers, which stay in perfect condition for days after being cut. Color clear pink.

White Maman Cochet Identical in every respect with the Pink Cochet except in color, which is a pure white. Has a most delicate tea scent. On some of the older bushes in our grounds we have frequently seen buds as large as tea cups. One of the most satisfactory white, everblooming roses on our list.

Etoile de Lyon The only perfectly hardy, ever-bearing, yellow rose. In size and shape the flower much resembles the Perle des Jardins but is a much stronger grower, somewhat more double and deeper shade of golden yellow.

Hermosa An old favorite; almost always in bloom and always beautiful. Flowers are cupped, finely formed and full. In color a soft but deep pink.

Antoine Rivoire A strong, healthy grower always in bloom. Flowers exquisite in form, large, double and fragrant. In color rosy flesh with yellow ground, shaded with border of carmine.

Helen Good The price paid for the original plant of this variety was \$1,000.00. It is a Cochet rose in every respect as to the vigor of growth and freedom of bloom. Color a delicate yellow suffused with light pink.

Wellesley Flowers extra large and full. A splendid rose of bright, clear rose pink coloring; reverse of petals being silver rose. A very vigorous grower.

Aurora Coloring clear bright pink, full and double to the center. One of the most fragrant varieties.

Killarney Best new brilliant pink rose of recent years. Perfect, hardy, and free producer of magnificent brilliant pink flowers.

Clothilde Soupert Best of the Polyantha class of roses, splendid for bedding or cemetery planting. Flowers borne in sprays, very double and well formed. Outer petals pearly white, shading to rosy pink in center.

Souv. de la Malmaison An old French variety, yet one of the best of its class. Produces large, double flesh colored flowers throughout the season.

Queen's Scarlet Best of the China roses. For brilliant display bedding it is fine. Very free bloomer, flowers bright crimson scarlet.

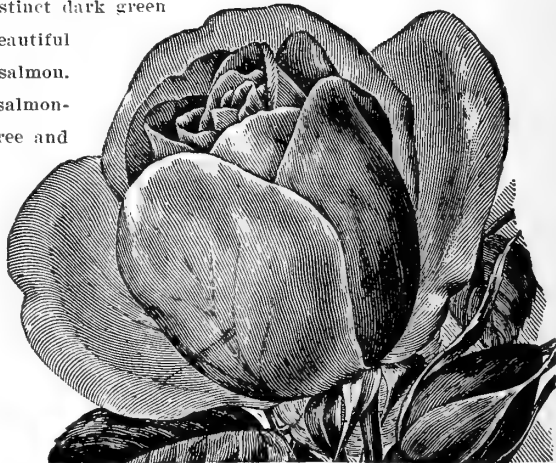
Madame de Vatry A splendid grower and a fine garden rose. Color a rich red changing to a silvery peach.

Madame Jules Grolez Color a clear, deep rose, shaded yellow at base. Long pointed buds, opening into well formed flowers. Free flowering, an attractive and distinct rose.

Madame A. Chatenay Good rose for the South. In color a carmine rose, shaded deep salmon. Long pointed buds.

Marie VanHoutte Large, full and fine form, a free and continuous bloomer. Color a light canary yellow, border of petals touched with rose.

Lipan, Texas, May 19, 1913.
Gentlemen—I have made several orders from you and find them to be of the very best seed. I am the only woman in the neighborhood that has got a stand of anything that has been planted. Everyone that sees my garden wants to know where I got my seed. I refer them to H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga. MRS. J. K. DOYLE.



New Rose, Etoile de France

Plant Hastings' Seeds for Success

Hastings' Bulb and Rose Catalogue

Ready to distribute about October 1st contains a full list of Dutch and French Bulbs, open ground grown Roses of all kinds, together with cultural directions so that even the new beginner in bulb and rose culture can attain success.

This Special Catalogue will also contain Peonies, Perennial or Hardy Phlox, Japanese Iris in variety, Hedge Plants such as Berberis Thunbergii and Privet, Hydrangeas and other Shrubbery for the South.

If interested, ask for a copy and it will be sent about October 1st.

CLIMBING PILLAR OR PORCH ROSES

All before this are bush roses. The climbers have a distinct place to fill, shielding our porches from hot summer sun and making masses of foliage and color pleasing to the eye.

Marechal Niel When the last word has been said for all the other roses, we believe that every true lover of roses in the South will agree that there is no rose grown that will compare with this world famous rose with its profusion of large, yellow globular flowers of sweetest fragrance. Perfectly hardy in the Gulf Coast sections. In the central and northern parts of the cotton States it had best be planted in sheltered spots on the south side of buildings or arbors, where it can be protected from cold winter winds.

Gainesborough A climbing pillar rose, with flowers resembling the large, fine, white, fluffy peony. Coloring of flower is white, delicately tinted with fawn to most beautiful rose.

Reine Marie Henrietta A favorite porch or pillar rose. Not as free a bloomer as some but the beauty of its large, double, cherry-red flowers more than make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Climbing Devoniensis A beautiful climbing pillar or porch rose with large creamy white flowers, with delicate, magnolia-like scent.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria A splendid growing climbing rose, with fine, large white buds, identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria except for its climbing form.

W. A. Richardson Splendid climbing rose for pillars or porches with beautiful orange yellow flowers with centers of coppery yellow, faintly tinted with rose.

Chromatella or Cloth of Gold A rose of the Marechal Neil class, a more vigorous grower with rather large sulphur yellow, with deeper center flowers. A great favorite in Florida and Gulf Coast sections.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert This makes a magnificent pillar or porch rose with its compact foliage and masses of pearly white flowers with pink center.

RAMBLER ROSES A perfectly distinct class of roses, mostly climbers that have become immensely popular for porch and pillar work during recent years. While they do not furnish desirable bloom for cutting they do furnish immense clusters of flowers that almost hide the foliage during late spring and early summer months. Foliage close and dark green, making a splendid shade for porches or arbors. A few of the Rambler varieties add greatly to the appearance of any home place.

Crimson Rambler When this was introduced it created a sensation. It has been planted everywhere in this country and has given almost universal satisfaction. Flowers are of the brightest crimson color produced in immense clusters of pyramidal form, a grand variety for pillars, porches and arbors.

PEONIES In recent years there has sprung up a demand in the central South for many of the best varieties of peonies. For years this was thought to be strictly a flower for the North but new varieties have been developed that are giving entirely satisfactory results in the central part of the Southern States. The list below is a short one but of varieties thoroughly tested and proven fully adapted to the South. These are for strong 3 to 5 eye roots. Set the roots not less than two feet apart in deep rich loam, setting the crown about two inches below the surface. The ground should be deeply prepared, working into it a good quantity of rich cow manure. Fall and early winter is the best time to plant and a top dressing of manure should be given each year. The plant also likes plenty of moisture, especially while in bloom.

Peony Festiva Maxima For fifty years has held front rank in France, is well adapted to the South. Of pure white, and combines enormous size with great beauty, often seven to eight inches in diameter, clear carmine spots on edge of central petals. The standard white peony of the world. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peony Felix Crouse Of French origin, the most beautiful, clear red peony in the world. A rich, even brilliant ruby-red, exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. Flowers very large and bell shaped. Price, 40 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Peony Couronne d'Or Also called "Crown of Gold." Immense, very full, ball-shaped bloom. Color a pure white, reflecting the large golden yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the



Veilchenblau--The Blue Rose For scores of years the world looked for a blue rose and it is now here. A climbing rose of the Rambler class, but entirely free from mildew and insect attacks. This rose is now the sensation of the flower world. In coloring it is a shade of violet blue.

Tausendschon or Thousand Beauties

A sensational new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name which, translated, means A Thousand Beauties. Flowers appear in clusters of 10 to 15 of good size and double. Colors run from tender rose of the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and other tints showing. A strong grower, fine foliage and free from mildew.

Dorothy Perkins The most beautiful and satisfactory pink rose of this class. A most beautiful shell pink. Flowers are borne in large clusters of small pink, very double flowers, which are very sweetly scented. A first-class rose for porches and pillars.

flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is indescribable. Price, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Peony Duke of Wellington One of the most excellent of all the peonies. A very vigorous, tall growing variety, throwing up tall stems of sufficient strength to support the large blooms. Color pure white with sulphur center. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peony Boule de Nieve Or "Ball of Snow." Large, cup shaped, full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk white with sulphur center. Erect, tall grower; fine for cut flowers. Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peony Edulus Superba In the central South a sure bloomer early in May. Color a beautiful, clear mauve pink with silvery reflex. Under good culture and in rich soil the flowers frequently measure seven to eight inches across. Really one of the best of peonies. Each, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

Peony Canari A large bloom on tall stems. Petals white flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white with deep primrose yellow center. One of the freest blooming of all peonies. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peony Duchess de Nemours Superb variety with cup shaped sulphur white flowers, with a greenish reflex lighting up the entire flower, gradually changing to a pure white without a spot or blemish. An entirely distinct variety that will please you. Each, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

Dutch and French Bulbs For Fall Planting



White Roman Hyacinths



Chinese Sacred Lily

Do you want flowers in your home during the winter? Do you want beautiful flowers in the open ground long before roses and the other flowers come? If so, plant bulbs this fall.

Dutch Hyacinths The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. For pot culture (single bulbs in a four-inch pot) they are superb and last for two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

Single Dutch Hyacinths First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid. Each 6 cents; dozen 60 cents; \$4.00 per 100 by express, not prepaid.

Double Dutch Hyacinths First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors, Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid. Each 7 cents; 65 cents dozen; \$4.50 per 100 by express, not prepaid.

NARCISSUS GRANDIFLORA Also known as Paper White Narcissus. One of the most popular and easiest grown of all bulbous plants. Good for either open ground planting, for pot culture during winter in the house or can be grown in water like Chinese Lilies as shown in the illustration at the bottom of this page. Our bulbs are of largest size, imported direct from the South of France. Price, 5 cents each; ½ dozen, 25 cents; dozen, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid by express, \$1.75 per 100.

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS Very popular, owing to their delicacy and fragrance. Easily grown indoors in pots or planted in the open ground. Bulbs of largest size, strong and healthy. By mail, postpaid, 5 cents each; 50 cents dozen. By express not prepaid, \$3.75 per 100.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TULIPS

For the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, all of Oklahoma and Arkansas and the higher lands of the Carolinas, tulips will be found very desirable. In the southern half of the States named, also Florida, they are seldom found satisfactory.

Tulips make the most brilliant and gorgeous display on the lawn of any of the spring flowering bulbs. Nothing will attract greater attention than beds of these in full bloom.

Single **CARDINAL'S HAT**—Fine, bright red, single; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

CHRYSOLORA—Large, pure yellow, single; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

IMMACULEE—Large, pure white, single; 3 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

DUCHESS OF PARMA—Large, orange red, single; 3 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

COTTAGE MAID—Beautiful rose, shaded with white, a very attractive variety; 3 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

MIXED SINGLE—All shades and colors of single tulips. This will make a gorgeous display of bright colors; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.

Double **DUKE OF YORK**—Very double; carmine rose; edged broadly with white, suffused rose, showy and extra fine; 3 cents each; 20 cents per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

LA CANDEUR—Large, double, pure white. Fine for cemetery bedding; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

GLORIA SOLIS—A grand double tulip; deep crimson, with broad golden yellow margin; very large and showy; 3 cents each; 25 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, postpaid, 4 cents each; 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Freesias Extra large sized bulbs, 20 cents per dozen, postpaid; mammoth size, 30 cents per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lilies

A member of the Narcissus family, imported from China. It is a sacred lily among the Chinese, who have a very pretty fable concerning its origin.

The bulbs should be placed three to six in a shallow dish, partially filled with pebbles or small stones as shown in the illustration at bottom of this page. Bulbs should be placed in an upright position, partially supported by the stones. The water should not more than half cover the bulbs. Water should be changed every two days as they do not do so well in stagnant water. The bulbs will also thrive if planted in pots of earth and watered liberally. Under proper conditions the blossoms are produced abundantly, but care must be taken not to keep the bulbs in an overheated room. A cool, sunny window suits them best, and the curious oriental appearance of the bulbs, their peculiar but vigorous habits of growth, and the ease with which they are grown, make this beautiful Narcissus one of the most desirable of bulbs for window culture. Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 13 cents each; \$1.35 per dozen. Original Chinese basket containing 30 bulbs by express, not prepaid, \$2.40.

OATS, RYE, WHEAT, VETCH,

Barley, the various Clovers and Grasses are all money-saving crops, which should be planted in the fall by every farmer in the South.

What does it profit a man to grow a fine crop of 12 or even 15-cent cotton, when to do it he has to impoverish his land as well as spend all or nearly all his cotton dollars for grain, hay and fertilizer?

During one year the State of Georgia alone imported from other States over eighty-nine million bushels of oats, valued at \$39,336,000.00, also hay to the value of \$23,680,000.00—a total of over sixty-three million dollars. In plain language this means that Georgia alone spent about two-fifths of the value of its cotton crop for oats and hay. What is true of Georgia is true in greater or less degree of the other States of the South. We are growing one cash crop (cotton) for the sake of spending the money for grain and hay crops that we can grow to advantage on our own farms at less than half what we now pay for them. This is an enormous drain on the South as a whole.

Let's look this matter square in the face. It's a fact that the farmer in the South who grows enough grain and hay to see him through the year, is the exception. The farmer who has grain and hay enough to see him through and a surplus to sell in town is almost unknown.

We sweat and toil all through the long summers to grow cotton. We grow it and sell it for a good price. But—where does our cotton money go? Largely to States like Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, for grain, hay and meat, yet with good seed of good varieties, intelligent cultivation and fertilizing Georgia and other cotton States need ask no odds of those States farther north in grain and hay production. The time to begin stopping this financial drain is now. Begin by planting grain crops this fall on your farm.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farms, we can often save you money in the cost price, as these farm, clover and grass seeds change price frequently.

This sheet, which is known as our "Special Quotation Sheet" has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this season. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important is that the seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from Hastings', you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you by return mail. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings & Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

SPECIAL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT RATE DEPARTMENT

This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates for your benefit, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates and makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you. Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some of these articles priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is no set standard of seed quality in the world, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This For Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed. With this offer standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seed and we believe that Hastings' Seeds on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us to get together. Use it now.

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE LIST YOU WANT PRICES ON, TEAR IT OUT AND MAIL TO US: WE WILL MAKE YOU RIGHT PRICES

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and freight or express rates.

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE LIST YOU WANT PRICES ON, TEAR IT OUT AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU RIGHT PRICES	QUANTITY	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank	

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

F-1913 From _____

P. O. _____ State _____

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.,

Atlanta,

SEEDSMEN

Georgia

Please Fill Out in Plain Writing the Blank Spaces Below

Name _____

P. O. _____

County _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

I am on the _____ Railroad

My Express Office is _____

The Name of the Nearest Freight Station is _____

OUR STRAWBERRIES

One thing especially needed in the home-gardens of the South, but which is now generally absent, is an abundant supply of small fruits, especially Strawberries of the best varieties.

A noted preacher once said that "the Lord might have made a better berry than the Strawberry, but he never did," and we agree with him. This fruit is easily grown almost anywhere in the South, is a heavy producer and the most delicious of all small fruits.

Have you plenty of good varieties of Strawberries in your garden? If not, why not? Don't you think this fall a splendid time to set out a bed of them for family use?

Best Varieties for the Gardens of the South

Out of all the hundreds of varieties of Strawberries grown in this country there are four varieties that are specially adapted to general Southern conditions; varieties that come in early, medium and late; varieties that are healthy, vigorous growers; varieties that make large crops of berries; varieties that will please any and every one in the South who likes this most delicious of all berries; berries that are a sort of the first-of-the-season fruit, coming before dewberries, blackberries, early peaches, apples, etc.

There is a distinct place among all the fruits that the

Plants will be ready and can be delivered any time after October 15. Orders will be accepted any time, but no plants will be shipped until after October 15

In the past it has been difficult for those who only wanted a few hundred plants to get them. Most Strawberry plant-growers are always looking out for the big trade in plants—where plants are bought in lots of from ten thousand to one hundred thousand plants.

While we have no objection to selling large lots, we are prepared for and want these small-garden plant orders. We are doing our best to make it easy for those who want only small beds for home use to get the number of plants they want and need, and we believe our customers will appreciate this opportunity of buying in small quantities.

Strawberry only can fill. If you have no Strawberry-bed including at least three of these four varieties, you are missing every year the choicest and most pleasing of all small fruits.

The four varieties we especially recommend are the **Excelsior Extra-Early**, **Lady Thompson**, **Klondyke** and **Gandy**. Full descriptions of these are found below, and **Excelsior**, **Lady Thompson** and **Gandy** are included in our **Home-Garden Collection** and our **One-Dollar Collection**, offered below. You certainly ought not to be without Strawberries.

Home-Garden Collection: 300 PLANTS, EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID \$1.75

For \$1.75 we will send 300 Strawberry plants, express charges prepaid to any point reached by the Southern Express Company. In this collection will be 100 plants of **Excelsior Extra-Early**, the best extra-early Strawberry; 100 **Lady Thompson**, one of the best medium-early, large-sized, sweet-flavored berries; 100 **Gandy**, which is of enormous size, finest quality, and stays in bearing late, long after other varieties are through.

This selection has been made after hundreds of varieties have been tested, and contains the best there is to be had in Strawberries to date.

300 plants prepaid to any Southern Express Company office for \$1.75. To any point reached by the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Company, these 300 plants, charges prepaid, for \$2.

Our One-Dollar Collection: 150 Plants, Postpaid, \$1.00

Some don't want as many as 300 plants, others cannot be easily reached by express service. Our One-Dollar Strawberry Collection is just the thing for such people. Plants of exactly the same quality as in the Home-Garden Collection, the same varieties; 50 **Excelsior**, 50 **Lady Thompson**, 50 **Gandy**, postpaid to any post-office for \$1.

With a choice of these two superb offers, hardly a person can afford to be without a Strawberry-bed

Excelsior Extra-Early. An extra-early berry coming in some time before any of the other varieties are ready. A splendid heat and drought resister, and one of the most productive. Prices not prepaid, 100 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2; 1,000 for \$3.25.

Lady Thompson. A strictly Southern Strawberry the most generally planted of all. Large-sized berries of bright red color and very sweet flavor. Medium in maturity and one of the best yielding of all berries. Prices not prepaid, 100 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2; 1,000 for \$3.25.

Klondyke. While not placed in our Garden Collection, it is next in popularity to **Lady Thompson** for a mid-season berry. A splendid market sort, making a fine appearance. Large berries of blood-red color, and fine, sweet flavor. Prices not prepaid, 100 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2; 1,000 for \$3.25.

Gandy. An extra-large late variety that will please you. In color bright red; smooth surface, of extra-large size and very sweet. Plants strong, healthy growers. An exceptionally superior late berry for the South, and can be recommended for the home-garden. Prices not prepaid, 100 for 50 cts.; 500 for \$2; 1,000 for \$3.25.

BE SURE TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES THIS FALL

HASTINGS BIG 7

TURNIP
COLLECTION

7 OUNCES

7 VARIETIES

FOR 25 CENTS POSTPAID

H.G. HASTINGS & CO.

16 WEST MITCHELL ST.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

EMERALD OR
PURPLE TOP

HEART WHITE
FLAT BUTCH

PURPLE TOP
RED TOP - BLUES

SEVEN TOP

EXTRA
EARLY
WHITE

YELLOW OR
AMBER GLASS